THE MOUNTAINEER.

"DO WHAT IS RIGHT, LET THE CONSEQUENCE FOLLOW!"

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Selected Poetry.

BY GONE.

BY C. S. ALLEN.

In the distance, dim and dreary,
Of a childhood long agone,
When young thoughts began to wander,
And new joy began to dawn,
Sat I by the streamlet's sparkle,
'Neath a cool and gentle shade,
Where for many happy hours
With a sister I had played.

But when now the shadows lengthened,
And the flowers began to die,
And the birds from out the branches
Southernward began to fly;
Then, beside the streamlet musing,
Sad thoughts my young heart did fill,
And with many dear remembrings,
In the twilight, softly still,

Long I thought upon the grievings
That would fasten on the soul,
And the heavy waves of sorrow
That would often o'er it roll;
And amid the darkness, questioned
Whether 'twere a happy lot
Then to die in life's young morning,
Die, and be by all forgot;

Or, when life had gained some glory,
And the heart had learned to live,
Live forever on in loving
Some dear friend that God would give;
Then to leave this vale of gladness,
Made by loving doubly bright,
Leave these myriad, dreaming fancies
Bathed in welling waves of light;

And while sitting by the waters,
Thinking—thinking all the time,
Gently then an angel-spirit
From that far-off, blessed clime,
Seemed to whisper in my ear,
In a tone so soft and low,
Better have some love to cherish,
Than, *sinned*, from life to go.

Selections.

DANIEL WEBSTER'S FIRST PLEA.

Ebenezer Webster, father of Daniel, was a farmer. The vegetables in his garden suffered considerably from the depredations of a wood-chuck, whose hole and habitation was near the premises. Daniel, some ten or twelve years old, and his brother Ezekiel, had set a steel trap, and at last succeeded in capturing the trespasser. Ezekiel proposed to kill the animal, and end at once all further trouble with him; but Daniel looked with compassion upon the meek, dumb captive, and offered to let him go. The boys could not agree, and each appealed to their father to decide the case.

"Well, my boys," said the old gentleman, "I will be judge. There is the prisoner," pointing to the wood-chuck, "and you shall be the counsel, and you shall plead the case for and against his life and liberty."

Ezekiel opened the case with a strong argument, urging the mischievous nature of the criminal, the great harm he had already done—he said that much time and labor had been spent in his capture; and now if he was suffered to live and go at large, he would renew his depredations, and be cunning enough not to suffer himself to be caught again, and that he ought now to be put to death; that his skin was of some value, and that, make the most of him they could, it would not repay half the damage he had already done. His argument was ready, practical, and to the point, and of much greater length than our limits will allow us to occupy in detailing the story.

The father looked with pride upon his son, who became a distinguished jurist in his manhood.

"Now, Daniel, it's your turn; I'll hear what you have to say."

It was his first case. Daniel saw that the fate of his brother had sensibly affected his father, the judge, and as his large brilliant black eyes looked upon the half timid expression of the animal, and as he saw it trembling with fear in its narrow prison-house, his heart swelled with pity, and he appealed with eloquent words that the captive might again go free. He said God made the wood-chuck; he made him to live to enjoy the bright sunshine, the pure air, the free field and forest. God has not made him for any purpose to vile; the wood-chuck had as much right to any other living thing; he was not a destructive animal as the fox or wolf was; he simply ate a few common vegetables, of which they had plenty; and could well spare a part; he destroyed nothing, except the little food he needed to sustain his humble life; and that little food was as sweet to him, and as necessary to his existence, as was the food to them on their mother's table. God furnished their own food; he gave them all they possessed; and would they not spare a little, for the dumb creature really had as much right to his small share of God's bounty, as they themselves had to their portion. Yea, more, the animal had never violated the laws of his nature or the laws of God as man often did, but strictly followed the instincts he had received from the hands of the Creator of all things. Created by God's hands, he had a right from God to life, to food, to liberty; and they had no right to deprive him of either. He alluded to the mute but earnest pleadings of the animal for that life, as sweet, as dear to him as their own was to them; and the first judgment they might expect, if, in selfish cruelty and cold-heartedness, they took the life they could not restore again.

During the appeal, tears had started to the old man's eyes, and was fast running down his sunburnt cheeks. Every feeling of a father's heart was stirred within him: he saw the future greatness of his son before his eyes, and he felt that God had blessed him and his children beyond the lot of common men. His pity and sympathy were awakened by the eloquent words of compassion, and the strong appeal for mercy; and, forgetting the judge in the man and the father, he sprang from his chair (while Daniel was in the midst of his argument, not thinking that he had already won the case), and turning to his older son, dashing the tears from his eyes, he exclaimed, "*Zeke, Zeke, you let that wood-chuck go!*"

AN ANTI-BILIOUS TURKEY.

Cuff was a gentleman's gentleman down in old Virginia, and a darky of most undoubted honesty and truth; but he would sometimes tell tough stories. He met "Kurnal Johnsing's nigga," as he called him, the other day, and after cussing and discussing various matters appertaining to their masters, they fell into the following conversation:—

Sam—Well, Cuff, how you was?

Cuff—Oh! I isn't no wus.

Sam—How is all de folks down at de house?

Cuff—Oh, dey is able to be round, 'cept de ole man's darter; she had de docter de other day. He came in, looked at her, and say she was bilyus, and gur her a box of eugine vegetable pills. When de docter go, she up an' trew de pills out de winder. She wouldn't take no pills, no, sah! Wal, de ole turkey cock kum, an' greedy cuss, he gobbled down de pills, box an' all, wid de whole direcshuns in four diff'rent langwiges. Next day we had company, an' had to kill dat turkey cock, yer see. Brought him on de table biled wid eyster suss, massah flourish his knife, and try to cut him up—couldn't git the knife into him. "Cuff," says he, "how long did yer bile dis turkey?" "Bile him an hour, sah." "Take him away an' bile him *anoder* hour." So I took him away an' bile him anoder hour.

Sam—Did de company wait?

Cuff—Oh, yes, de company waited. Wal, I brought de turkey in, an' massa flourish his big knife ag'in an' try to cut him, but he couldn't do it, no sah! "Take him away an' bile him *anoder* hour!" So I took him down into de kitchen ag'in.

Sam—Did de company wait?

Cuff—Of *course* dey waited. I brought in de turkey ag'in, an' massa try to cut. But it was no go; massa git mad. "Take him away an' *bile him a week!*"

Sam—Did de company wait?

Cuff—Oh, yes, de company waited! Dey were bound to see de fun out, yer know. Wal, in a week I brought in dat turkey. Massa thought he got him dis time, sure. But he couldn't cut a hole in him—de old cock wouldn't be cut. Massa send for de docter to hab de turkey examined. De docter come, look at de turkey—look all over him. Says he—"It's no use; you can't bile dis turkey, for he has taken a box of dese engine wegetable pills, an' *dare isn't any bile in him.*"

LENGTH OF SERVICE OF OUR LEADING STATESMEN.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* occasionally indulges in some pleasant and interesting reminiscences. We quote the following from a late number of that journal:

John Quincy Adams, was minister to the Netherlands, under Washington, 1794–96; Minister to Portugal, 1796–7; Minister to Prussia during the administration of his father, 1797–1808; Senator, 1803–8; Minister to Russia, under Madison, 1809–13; Commissioner to Ghent 1813–14; Minister to England, 1815–17; Secretary of State, under Munroe, 1817–24; President, 1824–29; and Member of Congress from 1813 to 1947, the date of his death. Thus, in a period of fifty-three years, the intervals between the laying down of one office and the assumption of another, smount, when added together, to less than two years.

The official career of Gen. Lewis Cass, has been even longer than that of Mr. Adams. Commencing as a member of the first State Legislature of Ohio, in 1802, he has been in high position ever since, a period of fifty eight years. Within that time he has been Governor of a Territory, Indian Superintendent, Secretary of War, Minister to France, United States Senator for twelve years, candidate for President, and Secretary of State. When he leaves the Secretary of States' Department in 1861, he will complete a service of about sixty years in the high offices of the government. He is indeed, the patriarch of our statesmen, so far as length of official service is concerned.

Martin Van Buren, while he has not been in office as long as some of our statesmen, is the only one who has filled the *four* highest, most dignified and powerful positions under the American Constitution. He has been Minister to England, Secretary of State, Vice President and President. His public life commenced in 1808, as Surrogate of Columbia county, New York, which he left for the State Senate, and then as State Attorney-General of the State, United States Senator, Governor, Minister to England, Secretary of State, Vice President and President. He was constantly before the people as an importante personage down to his retirement from the Presidency in 1841, a period of thirty-three years. Perhaps we ought not to say that his public career then closed, for he was a prominent candidate for President before the Baltimore Convention in 1844, and he ran as the Free-soil canditate for President in 1848.

Henry Clay's public career commenced in 1807, as a member of the Senate of the United States, and concluded as a member of the House, Speaker of that body for twelve years—a longer period than any other man ever served in that capacity,—Minister to Ghent as one of the commissioners to conclude the peace with Great Britain in 1814, and Secretary of State from 1825 to 1829.

Thomas H. Benton served a longer period in Congress than any other of our public men. He entered the United States Senate when Missouri was admitted in 1821, and continued there until 1851, a period of thirty years. He never held any other office.

John C. Calhoun entered the House of Representatives in 1811; served there until 1817, when he became Secretary of War under Mr. Munroe. In 1824 he was elected Vice-President; and re-elected in 1828. In 1831, he resigned the station of Vice-President to become a United States Senator from South Carolina. The reason of this extraordinary step was that he might champion the cause of nullification in the Senate, and reply to the arguments of Mr. Webster on that subject, which were producing an extraordinary effect on the country. He continued in the Senate until 1844, when he became Secretary of State under John Tyler. In 1845, he re-entered the Senate, and was a member of it in 1850, when he died.

Daniel Webster came to the House of Representatives in 1814, from New Hampshire. In 1820, he was elected from Boston, Massachusetts, to which city he had removed. In 1828, he was elected to the United States Senate. In 1841, was Secretary of State. In 1845, he was again a Senator. In 1850, he again took charge of the Department of State, and filled that position to the time of his death. His political career lasted about thirty-six years.

AMUSING LOVE AFFAIR IN LONDON.

A WEALTHY BANKER UNCONSCIOUSLY ADVISING AN ELOPEMENT WITH HIS OWN DAUGHTER.

A London correspondent of the New Orleans *Delta* furnishes that paper with the following readable story:

A good sell is related of a wealthy banker here, who is very good natured, but inclined to be a trifle fast in his views of life. He had a favorite clerk, a young man about twenty-one, remarkably handsome, modest and highly intellectual. For these qualities he was liked by every one, and the banker did not escape the general feeling of good will. He was as poor as—his salary, and had no connections to push his after-fortunes, and so, like most English clerks, he would rise to a hundred and twenty pounds a year; go on for eight years at ten pounds a year rise, and marry when he got to two hundred pounds a year, henceforth to vegetate, and find that the additional ten pounds a year rise only kept pace with the additional babe in his household.

The banker, on Sunday afternoons when no one was expected, would occasionally ask the young man to visit his young family at his suburban villa, as the conversation of the young man was so correct and so clever it could not but be of advantage to his children. This was a mistake, evidently, but it was a good-natured error, and we can only wish, all of us, that there were many more committed. I have not mentioned that there was a beautiful young daughter of nineteen, but that may be always understood in any English family that has known wedded life long enough.

But there were, of course, no attentions on the part of the young man, other than extremely delicate, reserved and proper. This will be always the case with English youth, as Americans well know. Don't hem after this. The youth, in spite of two or three days' invitation to the banker's seat, to breathe the fresh air and clear his lungs of London smoke, was evidently very ill, and though he declared himself well and robust, the banker shook his head.

"I cannot make out what is the matter with my young clerk," said the banker to a *confrere* who was in his back office with him, after the youth had just brought in some papers.

"Well, you are rather gross, I should say, for a man of your time of life and experience," said banker number two. "Don't you know what's the matter? He's in love."

"In love! bah. He is modest, and propriety itself."

"I tell you it is a fact, and with a rich old fellow's daughter, who would go more than half to have him for a son-in-law than you would."

"Oh, the haughty old fool; my clerk is as good as his daughter, and be hanged to him. Thank you for the hint."

As soon as banker number two had disappeared the clerk was called in.

"So, sir, you are in love, and pining away for the object of your affection—that's your secret, is it? Why did you not tell me before, sir?"

The youth was silent.

"Well, my boy, I pity you; but I'll give you a bit of advice. If the daughter is fair, she's worth running a risk for. Look here; there are five hundred pounds, and two month's leave of absence. Run away with the girl. Bah, don't look so stupid. I did the same before you, and it has not hurt me."

The clerk fell on his marrow bones, and was upon the point of making a clean breast of it, when the old man rose and left precipitately to avoid a scene. The young man considered and acted, and the consequence was, that the next day week there was no young daughter at the dinner table of the banker at the country house. The house was in consternation, and a search made for her in all directions. A note was, however, found on her dressing-table, conveying the customary prayer for forgiveness, and one inclosed from the young clerk, stating that, believing the banker had meant to give him a hint with regard to his daughter, and was not able to give his public consent owing to appearances, he had acted on his suggestion, and that ere "his father-in-law" had received the letter, he (the clerk) would be his son-in-law. The pill was a bitter one, and the joke a terrible one against him, and city men are very averse to a joke against them, so it was hushed up, and has only got to the ears of the purveyors of scandal and to your correspondent, who records it as a trait of London life.

WANT OF CONFIDENCE.

A careful money-saving little Frenchman loaned a merchant five thousand dollars when the times were good. He called at the counting-house during a financial panic, in a state of agitation not easily described.

"How do you do?" inquired the merchant.

"Sick, ver sick," replied the little Frenchman.

"What's the matter?"

"De times is de matter."

"De times, what disease is that?"

"De malade vat break all de merchants ver much."

"Ah!—the times, eh?—well they are bad, very bad, sure enough; but how do they affect you?"

"Vy, monsieur, I lose de confidence."

"In whom?"

"In everybody."

"Not in me, I hope?"

"Pardonnez moi, Monsieur; but I do not know who to trust at present, when all the merchants breaks several times, all to pieces."

"Then, I presume you want your money?"

"Oui, Monsieur, I starve for the want of the l'argent."

"Can't you do without it?"

"No, Monsieur, I must have him."

"You must?"

"Oui, Monsieur," said little dimity breeches, turning pale with apprehension for the safety of his money.

"And you can't do without it."

"No, Monsieur, not von other leetle moment longare."

The merchant reached the bank-book—drew a check on the good old honest Chemical for the amount, and handed it over to his visitor.

"Vat is dis, Monsieur?"

"A check for five thousand dollars, with the interest."

"Is it bon?" said the Frenchman, with amazement.

"Certainly."

"Have you the de l'argent in the bank?"

"Yes."

"And is it perfaitment convenient to pay de sum?"

"Undoubtedly. What astonishes you?"

"Vy, dat you have got him in dese times."

"Oh, yes, and I have plenty more. I owe nothing that I cannot pay at a moment's notice."

The Frenchman was perplexed.

"Monsieur, you shall do me one little favor, eh?"

"With all my heart."

"Well, Monsieur, you shall keep de l'argent for me some year longer."

"Why, I thought you wanted it."

"Tout au contraric. I no vant de l'argent, I vant de grand confidence. Suppose you no got de money, den I vant him ver much—suppose you got him, den I no vant him at all. Vous comprenez, eh?"

After some further conference, the little Frenchman prevailed upon the merchant to retain the money, and left the counting-house with a light heart, and a countenance very different from the one he wore when he entered. His confidence was restored, and although he did not stand in need of the money, he wished to know that it was in safe hands.

This little sketch has a moral, which the reader will, no doubt, discover.

GARIBALDI—HIS HISTORY.

This noted soldier of fortune and champion of Italy was born on the 4th of July, 1807—a most appropriate day, it would appear, for the cause to which he is devoting his life. He has had much military experience in both Europe and America. As early as 1831–2 he became connected with a popular movement which was then made, looking to the reduction of Austrian supremacy in the Peninsula. The present Emperor of France, Louis Napoleon, and an elder brother were also in it, and it is by no means improbable that from this time dates their acquaintance. The enterprise miscarried—Louis Napoleon and his brother narrowly escaping from being taken prisoners, which would have been a short road to the scaffold. Garibaldi fled the country, and soon afterward turned up in South America in a war which was then waged between Brazil and the United Provinces. Louis Napoleon turned his attention from Italian revolutionist to that of a French, and sought by a military conspiracy and *coup de main* to make himself Emperor, in an *explodate* at Strasbourg, in which he met with even a more disastrous defeat than he had met with in Italy. In those disastrous days of 1831, when all Italy was prostrate at the feet of Austria, these men, then in early youth, would have been astonished and delighted if they could have had the scroll of time rolled forward for thirty years and looked in upon the results of the campaigns of Solferino and Villafranca, in which they were to be such conspicuous actors.

In South America, in the endless wars which prevailed, Garibaldi had a field for his enterprise and military sagacity. It was attended with hardship and peril, but not much glory could be gained in this restricted range, for it has been long since the wars in South America have attracted much more attention than a contest between crows and kites. With the opening of the great drama of revolution in 1848, in Europe, Garibaldi returned to Italy, burning with a desire to carry out the long deferred, but still not forgotten plan of 1831. The rout of Charles Albert, King of Sardinia, father of the present Victor Emanuel, upon the disastrous field of Novaria, by the Austrians, ended for the time Italian hopes, and crushed them almost as effectually as they had been seventeen years previous. The heroic defence of Rome by Garibaldi, in that year, first gave him a reputation.

In the Italian campaign of Napoleon, in 1859, Garibaldi rendered the most effectual service, and to the activity and energy of his corps were the French and Sardinians indebted for their memorable successes. The enterprise of Garabaldi—the rapidity of his movements—the important results which he offered with small means—reminds one of the early successes of Napoleon in Italy, with his few half-starved and clothed battalions. Operating in an independent manner, it is not too much to say that he gained more reputation than any other commander. He is, evidently, however, a partisan chief, of the stamp of our Marion. His military genius is of that kind that does best in independent operation, rather than acting in concert with others to carry out a great connected plan. He is bold, brave and audacious, admirably fitted to pull down existing institutions, but little qualified to rebuild them. His work in Naples and in Southern Italy will have to be managed by more statesmanlike heads than his own, if it is to be permanent. He carries the sword of Italy, but Count Cavour is its Cabinet Counselor. He is evidently rushing things along at a pace that is much faster than the Sardinian or French Counselors desire. He is precipitating revolutions and changes faster than they can control and organize them. They doubtless looked to the unity of the Italian Peninsula under one government some time within ten years, but he is not inclined to wait so long, and has brought the great European powers face to face with the Italian question most unexpectedly. Whatever may be the fate of his revolution in Italy, he has written his name indelibly upon the history of his age, and will ever be one of its marked characters.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

A WIFE FOR THE PRINCE OF WALES.

"His Royal Highness" has scarcely left our shores before we have a report that a wife has been provided for him, by his good, watchful mother, and that this was one of the principal objects of her visit to Germany, made ostensibly to see her daughter. If this be so—and there seems to be little doubt of it—the American "gals" who were honored with the hand of the Prince in the cotillion or the lancers may incontinently resign all immediate hope—that is during the lifetime of his *first* wife—of permanently podooming it. The *Evening Bulletin*, in referring to the subject, dilates as follows:

"The wife selected for the heir to the crown, is the Princess Augusta Louisa Adelaide Caroline Ida, daughter of the Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, who was born August 6th, 1843. As the Prince of Wales was born November 9th, 1841, the young couple will be well matched in years.

"The Saxe-Meiningen family have a great deal to be proud of in the matter of blood, though not much in territory or political grandeur. The ducal dominions comprise a territory of less than a thousand square miles, and a population of about 170,000. Meiningen, the capital city, has between six and seven thousand inhabitants. The Saxe-Meiningen family is a branch of the old Saxon royal race, to which belong Prince Albert's family and several others that furnish husbands and wives for European royalty. The young lady now spoken of as likely to be a queen of England, will not be the first of her family that has had that dignity. Queen Adelaide, the wife of William IV., was a princess of Saxe-Meiningen, and an aunt of the rumored intended wife of Albert Edward. She was selected as a bride for the then Duke of Clarence after the lamentable death of the Princess Charlotte, when there was danger that of all George the Third's fifteen children, none would leave a legitimate heir to wear the crown. The Dukes of Clarence, Kent and Cambridge, and the Princess Elizabeth were all married as rapidly as possible. Queen Adelaide never bore children, and the daughter of the Duke of Kent succeeded William IV. Her son, in turn, is to marry a niece of her uncle's wife.

The German element is becoming more strongly infused into the English royal family than ever. If lineage could be analytically traced, there would be found in Queen Victoria very little of the ancient Plantagenet, Tudor or Stuart blood, and a great deal of the German. Her children have still more of it, and as she has married her oldest daughter to a German prince, betrothed her second to another, and is likely to marry her oldest son to a German princess, her grandchildren will be English only in name and rank. It is probably natural that she and her husband should prefer alliances with their own race. But another reason for selecting German husbands and wives for their children is, that Protestant royalty is to be found only in Germany, and as it is considered wrong for an English prince or princess to marry anything below royalty, in title at least, the Protestant reigning families of Germany must be resorted to.

THE LONDON AND PARIS PICK-POCKETS.

The pickpockets of London and Paris have long enjoyed the reputation of being the most adroit in Europe; but, if we may believe the statement of a Mr. Charles W——, Stuttgart can fully rival those cities. That gentleman was walking in the Konigetrasse, looking at the shops, when he was accosted by an obsequious little man, who offered his services to show him the lions of the capital, but the other refused his offer. The officious personage, however, was not offended, but politely asked him what o'clock it was. The other answered that he did not know, as his watch had stopped, and continued his walk toward the Museum of Natural History, which he entered. He had not been there many minutes before the same person came up to him with the air of an old acquaintance and offered him a pinch of snuff. This M. W——declined, saying he was no snuff-taker, and walked away; but some minutes after, having a presentiment of something being wrong, he felt for his snuff-box, but instead of it found a scrap of paper in his pocket, on which was written, "As you are no snuff-taker, you do not require a box." He thought the logic of his unknown acquaintance rather impertinent, and resolved to bear his loss like a philosopher; but what was his amazement when, a moment after, he discovered that his watch had also disappeared, and in his other pocket was another note, in the following words: "As your watch does not tell the hour, it would be better at the watchmaker's than in your pocket." It is unnecessary to say that he never heard any further tidings of the two articles.

INITIATION OF A WIDE AWAKE.

All who enter the Black Republican Wide Awake Clubs, it is said, have to pass through a certain initiatory service, and be submitted to the following catechism:

Q. Do you believe in a supreme political being?

A. I do; the almighty nigger.

Q. What are the chief objects of the Wide Awake Society?

A. To disturb Democratic meetings, and to furnish conductors for the underground railroad.

Q. What is your opinion on the great questions of the day?

A. I believe Abraham Lincoln was born, that he built a float boat, and split three million rails.

Q. Do you drink lager?

A. I am passionately fond of that commodity.

Q. If you are admitted as a member of this society, do you promise to love the nigger, to cherish him as you would a brother and cleave unto him through evil as well as good report, and hate the democrats as long as life lasts and water runs?

A. All this I solemnly promise to perform, so help me—Abraham.

The candidate is then invested with cap and cape, somebody gives him a slap on the head and tells him to be Wide Awake!

SLANDER.

Yes, you pass it along, whether you believe it or not. You don't believe one-sided whispers against the character of another but you will use your influence to bear up the false report and pass it on the current. Strange creatures are mankind! How many benevolent deeds have been chilled by the shrug of a shoulder. How many individuals have been stunned by a gentle mysterious hint. How many chaste homes have been wrung with grief at a single nod. How many graves have been dug by false report. Yet you will keep it above the water by a wag of your tongue, when you might sink it for ever. Lisp not a word that may injure the character of another. Be determined to listen to no slander, that, so far as you are concerned, it may die. But tell it not, and it will go on the wings of the wind, increasing with each breath till it is circulated far and wide and has brought to the grave one who might have been a blessing to the world.—*Exchange.*

Miscellaneous.

Indian Outrage.—The Indian office at Washington has dispatches from the Upper Platte, in Nebraska, giving a detailed account of the murder of one out of five soldiers lately discharged from Camp Floyd. The Indians captured the horses and stole the baggage, but the rest of the men escaped.

The Oil Trade with Japan.—The celebrity of the "rape-seed oil" of Japan has attracted the attention of the United States government, and they have accordingly invited proposals for furnishing the same, with a view to the use of it as an experiment by the light-house board. The intensity of the light yielded by this oil is said to surpass the sylvic oil, and it has no smell.

An Australian asserts that cobwebs are a complete cure for dysentery. He takes them in pills, four a day. They are also used for fever and ague.

Andrew G. Curtin, Governor elect of Pennsylvania, is six feet two inches high; Hannibal Hamlin is six feet three; and Abraham Lincoln is six feet four.

The meanest thief yet heard of has just got a year's imprisonment in Paris. On pretense of getting change for a half franc piece, he got nine sous from a blind beggar in exchange for a button.

The Utica *Telegraph* has found the meanest man in the world. It says that a man in its city, who was requested to act as pall-bearer at the funeral of a friend's wife, presented the bereaved husband with a bill of 56 cents for his services in that capacity, and received his pay.

The Beginning to the End.—We copy the following advertisement from the Pittsburg (Pa.) *Dispatch*. It speaks for itself: "Colored Men of Pittsburg and Vicinity:—You are requested to meet and form yourselves into Wide-Awake-Clubs, immediately, for the purpose of furthering the interests of the friend of the human race, Abraham Lincoln. Our colored brethren had a tremendous demonstration in Boston recently. Already New York has spoken in favor of universal sufferage. "They who would be free themselves must strike the blow." And if colored men would have their rights, they should move for the success of their friends. Do not leave the Dutch and Irish to monopolize all the honor of electing Lincoln and Hamlin. Colored men have a right to act at the polls as a Vigilance Committee for the prevention of illegal voting. *John Brown, the hero of Harper's Ferry, is yet to be avenged.*—Ossawattomie."

Artificial Leather.—A firm in Amherst, Mass., are manufacturing about fifteen hundred pounds of artificial leather daily, from scraps of leather and old pieces of rope. It has not been introduced out of New England, yet the demand is reported to be greater than the supply. The process of making is similar to that of making paper.

Population of London.—The census developes the curious fact that there are more Scotch descendants in London than in Edinburgh; more Irish than in Dublin; 100,000 more Romanists than in Rome; and more Jews than in Palestine. There are also in the same metropolis no less than 60,000 Germans, 30,000 French, and 6000 Italians; a very large number of Asiatics, from all parts of the East, and many who still worship their idols.

Preparation for the Opening of Congress.—The hotels and boarding-houses are preparing for an unusual influx of strangers at the coming session. Rents are growing excessively high, *toute la monde* apparently wishes to be here to witness the exodus of the seceding States, the storm in Congress, the row, the rumpus, and the riotous living, besides the bagatelle between the acts.

Moustaches.—The editor of the London *Medical Times* is hard upon the moustaches of the students. He assures a correspondent that "moustaches have their uses; and, among the most important, they are considered to point out the idlest, the vainest, and most self-conceited, if not, probably, the most dissolute in the class. They are beacons to warn others."

Toleration to Jews.—In England, France and Holland, the Jews are rapidly advancing in standing, several having been much distinguished in each of these kingdoms. In Russia and Poland, liberal enactments in their favor have been made; and even in Austria, Italy and Prussia, some little improvement in their condition has been effected. In Spain, Judaism is now openly professed, although until lately, it has been interdicted. A city in the grand duchy of Hesse has a Jewish Mayor. The Universities of Warsaw and Gottingen have each a Jewish professor, and three papers, devoted to their religion, have been started at Tunis, Mayence and Odessa.

A bad Elephant.—A newly trained elephant at Treehoor, near Cochin, India, recently went mad, killed one of his keepers and committed great ravages. After destroying several houses, running the bazaars and killing two other men, it entered the pagoda yard, which has heavy granite walls. There were several expert trainers in the yard and the gates were closed, enclosing them with the elephant. There they were trying to calm him, entreating from his fury into the pagoda, which he continually attacked with all his force, and has perhaps succeeded in battering down. Two fit of rage seems to have continued unabated for several days, and would not probably cease until he was starved or killed.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

RESIDENT.—There is a city ordinance against the discharge of fire-arms in the public streets, or in the city, without a breastwork or battery for the protection of the citizens, viz ,"a wall two feet thick, six feet wide, and six feet high in the back, with side wings, eighteen inches thick." It is entirely prohibited on the Sabbath. See City Ordinances Ed of 1859.

G. M.—Thanks for your communication; the subject shall have due consideration.

THE

MOUNTAINEER.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY:

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1860.

NEVADA.

From the silence that has recently seemed to rest upon the formerly troubled waters of our western border, we have been measurably lulled into the belief that our ambitious neighbors in that region had given up their wild schemes of disseveration, and that they had come to the final conclusion to walk hand-in-hand with their sister-counties in the East. We are, however, called from our dozing dreams to hear again the loud cry for separation and division.

The *Enterprize* of the 17th ultimo is as boisterous as ever in its call for a separate territorial organization.

The great trouble on the mind of the *Enterprize* is now the abandonment or prosecution of the great work initiated in Carson "three years ago," and whether or not that great measure shall or shall not be consigned to the "tomb of the Capulets."

We are not now inclined to deal in fiction to any great extent. If Romeo was generous enough to poison himself because Juliet was asleep, and Juliet afterwards returned the favor by stabbing herself so that she might take a long snooze by the side of her frantic lover, and the two entombed among the bones of the Capulets; we are under no obligations to follow their delightful example and entomb ourselves among the frantic gentlemen on our West, who are trying to kill themselves, or one another.

We are disposed to leave the romances of by-gone times to take care of themselves, and come to facts which are now before us.

The people who dwell in Carson County, or that place which His Excellency has kindly condescended to call Nevada, have long (say for three years or more) been anxious for a severance from the Territorial bands which Congress had legitimately placed upon and around them.

That those people have suffered much from their connexion with our Territorial government may appear plausible, we doubt not. They have never paid taxes, that was a gross oppression. They have had the full benefits of our Organic Charter, and despised it. How abused they were in that matter, past history has developed. They have been permitted to send a Representative to our Legislature, while they despised our legislative rights. In this how villainously were they wronged. Failing in the accomplishment of their purposes to cloister themselves in their own selected limits, they now come pandering along and try us on another tack.

The facts recorded in our local items are a full and complete contradiction to the statements of the *Enterprise*. Our Statutes make every necessary provision for appeals from inferior to Superior Courts. And on the basis of those very Statutes, we are now honored with the society and acquaintanceship of the very cream of the Western bar. The legislative ability of Utah may not have been so entirely perfect as many might have wished. But upon examination of her statutes it will be found that the corrective power of superior over inferior courts has been invariably preserved inviolate.

Passing by the courts for a moment, let us come to the "bonds of sympathy" referred to in the *Enterprize*.

"Mining interests" and "Cow Counties" seem to form the grand dividing line. One party seeks their fortune on the wild prairie where the steer tosses up his horns in his wild liberty; and another delves into the cold ground for his wealth. Where can be found the difference? The hard-delving miner's wealth is placed beside the products of the ranchero's labor. Are they not equal, and why should there be any difficulty? If any, it should be confined simply to the question of sovereignty over the land we live upon.

Leaving the Guadlupe treaty to take care of itself we find ourselves, Utah-ites, Nevada-ites, &c., as it may be, all dwellers on the soil. Apart from the original title we are all equal claimants.

First, the aboriginal title comes. Next comes the title of purchase or conquest; (for the title of discovery has long since been decided.)

The *Enterprize* seems to have forgotten that the "Mormons," with whom it seems to have so many crows to pluck, were the pioneers to their great NEVADA; that they first planted American stakes there, and were the first to open out her rich resources. The Mormons, as they are contemptuously styled, first introduced the ploughshare into the soil of the would-be Nevada, and brought it into notice and favor.

Notwithstanding all this, we are far from opposing the sentiments of the *Enterprize*; nay, we are willing to endorse the better portion of them. We "are quite willing to get rid of" them. We have paved the way to good settlement for the adventurer in abundance, and are willing to give it all to them without a murmur. All we ask is that they shall talk honestly and truthfully upon current matters. Let them be silent, in decency, about unequal taxation, while they are too contemptibly mean to pay one dime of taxes of any kind. Let them not talk of statutes when they are blazoned abroad as Vigilance Committee hangmen. And do they not appear supremely ridiculous to assume that they are "becoming the important and densely populated section of the Territory?" Their country is composed of deserts and barren hills. No summer sun has yet dissolved their eternal snows; and the farmer looks in vain for the expected returns from his seedling. Nevertheless, we are willing for a separation. Nay, we join our friends, our mourning friends, in the West, and implore it. They think that they will be benefited by it. We know that we shall be rid of an incumbrance. They do not admire our ways. We in our hearts despise theirs. As says the *Enterprize*, we "act as a unit." They go the opposite ticket, and live by quarreling. We prefer our own side, and shall ever advocate the "unit" ticket.

Fully, then, do we endorse the sentiments of our neighbors. Let there be a division, palpable and understood. Beyond the desert our friends do not admire our ways. We have no objections. They seek another government. We are willing. They are fond of litigation. We proffer no objections. If they think that they can travel alone, we dare undertake the toilsome task by ourselves.

Since the first organization of the Territory, Carson has been a most unremunerating burthen upon Utah. What is she now? A worthless, unaccountable scab, which cannot find a place in any class of an honest vocabulary. So let her remain, dried up, buried and forgotten.

LAND SURVEYS.

ON Monday last Surveyor Gen. Stambaugh received the annexed petition from the citizens of Carson County, requesting the immediate survey of the "occupied lands" in that part of the Territory.

The petition is signed by 197 male citizens of Carson, and to it is appended the certificate of Hon. John James, Delegate to the Legislative Assembly of Utah, in which it is stated that he is personally acquainted with the majority of the signers of said petition. This gives strength to the document.

"To Hon. S. C. Stambaugh, Surveyor General of Utah Territory:

"The undersigned, resident citizens of Carson county, would respectfully represent, that a large portion of the public lands are now occupied, and valuable improvements have been placed thereon; that it is absolutely necessary for the maintenance of the public peace and for the security of our property, that this portion of the Territory should be surveyed by you.

"We, therefore, most earnestly request that you will visit our county at as early a day as possible and administer the benefits hereby prayed for.

"Very respectfully, &c."

We are authorized to state that Gen. Stambaugh is at his post, and that he will take great pleasure in complying with the wishes of the citizens of Carson, and all others in this Territory who may apply, so soon as circumstances will permit. He says that he has no intention of leaving the Territory, as has been reported, but purposes "remaining here as long as there is anything for him to do."

Local News.

ARRIVALS.—We notice the members elect to the Legislative Assembly, which will convene next Monday, are beginning to make their appearance in our city. Among those who have already arrived from a distance, we have had the pleasure of shaking hands with the Hons. John T. Hardy, councilor from Utah county district, Silas S. Smith, representative from Iron County, and the Hon. William Crosby, representative from Washington county.

INTERESTING ABOUT COTTON GROWING.—Last spring, the Hon. George A. Smith received two varieties of cotton seed from Orange Judd, Esq., editor of the *American Agriculturist*, and consigned them to Hon. William Crosby, of Washington county, for cultivation and experiment. The varieties were the "Petty Gulf" and "Sea Island." Mr. Smith was induced to send for these varieties on the recommendation of his Excellency Gov. Cumming, who spoke of the Petty Gulf as the most suitable for cultivation in the southern part of our Territory. Mr. Smith received 33 seeds of the Petty Gulf and 34 of the Sea Island. Mr. Crosby planted and nursed them with great care, on the banks of the Santa Clara, during the past summer, and the result is that the Sea Island kind is an entire failure! The Petty Gulf grew luxuriantly, and has, in this simple trial, shown itself to be a much better variety than any heretofore introduced into the cotton district of Utah. Mr. Crosby says that he has obtained enough seed to plant an acre from the 33 grains given to him last spring. The quality of the cotton which he exhibited to us is excellent, of fine texture, and we think it is well suited to the wants of our "Mountain Home."

A WILD OX.—On Wednesday last a most ferocious animal in the shape of a large Texas ox, was driven into the city. He was fat and doubtless intended for market. By way of variety he introduced himself to his friends by passing through our crowded streets. Mrs. Corrigan had the misfortune of being three moments from home, and being carried to her bed almost lifeless. We are pleased to say, however, that she is out of danger. There was something singular in the career of this fat quadruped. He was taken from his range without a fuss of any kind. He was driven through a quiet farming settlement, and injured no one. But when he entered the city, the first pass he made was for a grog shop. One after another was assailed. And, not being able to assuage his appetite, he went to the *Shambles*, where he is now presented for exhibition and sale.

Eastern News.

HELP, HELP!—The clergy of the District of Columbia have issued an appeal to their brethren in the country to offer general prayer for the preservation of the republic.

A body recently exhumed at Croton, Tompkins County, N. Y., which had been buried twenty five years, was found completely petrified, and every feature perfect.

Gen. Harding, a wealthy gentleman, residing near Nashville, Ten., has a park of 800 acres, in which are 300 deer, 30 buffaloes, and a herd of elk.

COL. CROSSMAN.—Col. Crossman, deputy quarter-master general, arrived at Fort Kearney on the 31st Oct., on his way east from Camp Floyd. Capt. Heath, 10th infantry, accompanied him.

FAILURE OF BANKING HOUSES.—Messrs. Josiah Lee & Co., of Baltimore, closed their banking house on the 31st October. They have made an assignment. Messrs. Appleton & Co. have also closed their doors. There are rumors of other stock dealers suspending.

FAST IN A FAST AGE.—It is said that Mr. Bradley, of New York, has invented an apparatus by which a speed of telegraphing at the rate of from eight to fifteen thousand words per hour can be attained.

MISSOURI LEGISLATIVE EXTRA SESSION.—Some of the most sagacious citizens of Missouri are stated to have loudly called upon the Governor of that State to convene the Legislature at once for the transaction of such business as is contemplated at its regular session, as well as to take into immediate consideration the financial condition of the State and such other matters as seem to demand legislative consideration in the present juncture.

MOVEMENTS OF THE FUTURE PRESIDENT.—Mr. Lincoln, President elect, Mrs. Lincoln, Senator Trumbull, Hon. Dan. Platt of Ohio, and Gen. Robertson of Pittsburg, arrived at Chicago, Ill., Nov. 21st. The intention of Mr. Lincoln to visit Chicago was known to but few, and consequently no demonstration was made. He was met at the depot by a few personal friends, who took the party to the Tremont House, where they were to remain during their stay in the city. Mr. Hamlin was expected on the following day, when the President and Vice President elect would see each other for the first time.

A Baltimore tailor lately opened a shop at Arrow Rock, Mo. He became acquainted with a widow whom he married. Then on pretense of going to St. Louis to purchase goods, he obtained $3,000 from his wife, and has not been heard of since.

SUPPOSED LOST OR KILLED BY INDIANS.—J. Leonard writes to the *Star* that Henry Linsey, of his prospecting company, and J. Fowler, of the Hueston company, are supposed to be lost or killed by the Indians.

The Philadelphia *Pennsylvanian* says that "the returns of the Ohio election disclose the fact that the Republican majority was only 8,794. Fourteen thousand negroes were allowed to vote, under the decision of Judge Brinkerhoff. Leaving out the negro vote, the Democrats have a majority of nearly six thousand. Thus the startling, the humiliating fact appears, that Ohio, a sovereign State of this Union, is under negro rule. To such a disgrace would the Black Republican party reduce the whole country. This thing is too shameful, too sickening, too revolting to contemplate."

A drifting boat was found in the Hudson, near Albany, recently, containing a shawl, a skirt, and portions of a dress, in the bottom of the boat; in the bow, a shirt, cap and vest, and on the stern seat, a daguerrotype of a beautiful girl, apparently about 17 years old; there is as yet, no clue to the mystery; the Albany authorities have the articles for identification.

THE PANIC.—Boston advices of Nov. 22nd state that no serious results have yet attended the financial pressure, and remittances from the hottest part of the South continued to arrive. The statements of repudiation by Southern creditors were stated to be untrue so far as that city was concerned. Should the emergency require it, the directors of all the Boston banks propose to discount to the amount of five million dollars, which, of course, would speedily raise money easy in that city. On the 23rd, however, a meeting of bank officers was held in relation to the financial pressure. On the same day the Baltimore, Md., banks discounted nearly a million dollars, greatly to the relief of merchants. There was no urgent demand for specie. Stocks improved slightly, but the general aspect of business affairs continued threatening.

MAKING READY.

The editor of the Mobile *Register* (Douglas) publishes his card as follows:

"The undersigned proposes to organize an infantry corps in the city and county of Mobile, under the act of the Alabama Legislature, approved 24th February, 1860, providing for the enrollment and partial equipment and pay of eight thousand volunteers. Under that act seven hundred and fifty volunteers were allowed to the county of Mobile. In view of possible, if not of probable political eventualities, the quotas assigned to each county in the State should be immediately filled, that for Mobile county is not full by two hundred and seventy. All persons who desire to join the undersigned in an effort to supply the deficiency, so far as one full company of eighty men, rank and file, goes, are invited to offer themselves for enrollment at his office, No. 12, Savings Bank Building.

"As the proposed corps is to be organized for duty and not for show, and is to be at the call of the Governor whenever military force is required for the service of the State, none but able-bodied men, fit for the field will be received.

"As a Representative of Mobile county in the last Legislature, the undersigned voted for the Military bill in anticipation of the existing posture of public affairs, and because he believed that the State should be placed in a condition of defense to meet such a contingency, and to maintain herself in whatever position she may assume.

It is not improper to say that some ten years' experience as a subaltern and commander of a military company in Georgia, together with a partial military education in his youth, has given the undersigned the experience necessary to an efficient organization of the proposed corps.

JOHN FORSYTH.

DISUNION.

TREASON AT THE CAPITAL.

THE *Evening Post* makes the following statements:

From proofs in our possession, we are forced to the conviction that President Buchanan is unfaithful to the Union, and indirectly, if not directly, conniving at the treasonable projects of the crack-brains of South Carolina.

We feel authorized to state as facts:

1. That the garrison at Fort Moultrie has been allowed to run down to sixty-two men, including sick, cooks, prisoners, &c., leaving, with the officers, but fifty men to defend the post.

2. That even these few men are insufficiently supplied with ammunition and provisions.

3. That Colonel Gardner, an openly declared secessionist, is the commanding officer.

4. That Fort Sumpter and Castle Pinckney have no garrison, though containing large quantities of arms and public property.

5. That an officer of the State department declared, in September, openly to people in Charleston who questioned him on the subject, that Mr. Buchanan would not attempt coercion in case South Carolina should secede, but would withdraw the troops from Fort Moultrie, declare Charleston no longer a port of entry, and station a revenue cutter off the mouth of the harbor to blockade it—a notoriously useless act, as the first storm would drive her into the harbor under the forts, to become an easy capture.

6. That although constant representations have been made of the defenseless state of the forts and the urgent need of more men, a large body of recruits were a few days since sent to Texas, leaving the depots here destitute of men to meet any sudden emergency.

7. That under the pretence of guarding against any attack by a foreign fleet, in case our interference in Mexico should cause a collision with any European power, repairs of Fort Moultrie have been begun, which required part of the walls on the land side to be torn down, and the guns on that side to be dismounted, so that there is no obstacle to prevent a mob from entering the fort in half a dozen different places.

8. The accumulation of thirty thousand stand of arms and large quantities of ammunition in the arsenal in the city of Charleston, without any guard whatever over them—an open invitation to the disaffected to help themselves.

We submit these facts, which are susceptible of confirmation from other sources, with the single remark that the President must take the chief responsibility for whatever occurs at Charleston in conflict with the federal authority. Having taken no means to defend the property of the general government, and having placed arms and ammunition to a large amount in the hands of what is notoriously an insurgent population, without guard or protection of any kind, he has exposed himself to the just suspicion of inviting treason in others, if not, projecting treason himself.

The Washington *Constitution* says:

"From the returns which have reached us we are forced to the lamentable conclusion that Abraham Lincoln has been elected President of the United States from the 4th of next March.

"We declare this opinion as to the eventful result of the election with sorrow which has no source in party defeat. The people of the Northern States, by an apparently overwhelming majority, have rendered their verdict on an issue fully made up, and after full deliberation, and that verdict says that they deny that fifteen States of the Union are entitled to equality in the Union; and that the future policy of the federal government shall be based on active decided hostility to the South and her institutions. What the effect of that verdict, immediately or ultimate, will be, we do not intend to prophesy. We see in the immediate future gloom and storm, and much to chill the heart of every patriot in the land. We can understand the effect produced in every Southern mind when he reads the news—that he is not called on to decide for himself, his children, and his children's children, whether he will submit tamely to the rule of one elected on account of his hostility to him and his, or whether he will make a struggle to defend his rights, his inheritance, and his honor."

MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 5, 1860.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

The Act of Congress, passed in the year 1845, enacts that the Electors of President and Vice President shall be appointed on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, of the year in which they are to be appointed.

The annual meeting of the Legislature of South Carolina, by a constitutional provision, will not take place until the fourth Monday in November, instant. I have considered it my duty, under the authority conferred upon me, to convene the Legislature on extraordinary occasions, to convene you that you may, on to-morrow, appoint the number of electors of President and Vice-President to which this State is entitled.

Under ordinary circumstances your duty could be soon discharged by the election of electors representing the choice of the people of the State, but in view of the threatening aspect of affairs, and the strong probability of the election to the presidency of a sectional candidate, by a party committed to the support of measures which, if carried out, will inevitably destroy our equality in the Union, and ultimately reduce the Southern States to mere provinces of a consolidated despotism, to be governed by a fixed majority in Congress hostile to our institutions, and fatally bent upon our ruin, I would respectfully suggest that the Legislature remain in session, and take such action as will prepare the State for any emergency that may arise.

That an exposition of the will of the people may be obtained on a question involving such momentous consequences, I would earnestly recommend that in the event of Abraham Lincoln's election to the presidency, a convention of the people of this State be immediately called, to consider and determine for themselves the mode and measure of redress. My own opinions of what the convention should do are of little moment; but believing that the time has arrived, when every one, however humble he may be, should express his opinions in unmistakable language, I am constrained to say that the only alternative left, in my judgment, is the secession of South Carolina from the federal Union. The State has, with great unanimity, declared that she has the right, peaceably, to secede, and no power on earth can rightfully prevent it.

If, in the exercise of arbitrary power, and forgetful of the lessons of history, the government of the United States should attempt coercion, it will become our solemn duty to meet force by force; and whatever may be the decision of the convention, representing the sovereignty of the State, and amenable to no earthly tribunal, it shall, during the remainder of my administration, be carried out to the letter, regardless of any hazards that may surround its execution.

I would also respectfully recommend a thorough reorganization of the militia, so as to place the whole military force of the State in a position to be used at the shortest notice, and with the greatest efficiency. Every man in the State, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, should be well armed with the most efficient weapons of modern warfare, and all the available means of the State used for that purpose.

In addition to this general preparation, I would also recommend that the services of ten thousand volunteers be immediately accepted; that they be organized and drilled by officers chosen by themselves, and hold themselves in readiness to be called on upon the shortest notice. With this preparation for defence, and with all the hallowed memories of past achievements, with our love of liberty and hatred of tyranny, and with the knowledge that we are contending for the safety of our homes and firesides, we can confidently appeal to the Disposer of human events and surely trust our cause to his keeping.

WM. H. GIST.

—Charleston Courier.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS BY PONY EXPRESS.

KANSAS BLEEDS AGAIN.

Through the kindness of Mr. Bromley, the enterprizing agent for the Eastern division of the Express line, we are enabled to present our readers with the following interesting items:

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Our telegraphic news is of the most interesting character. It seems that Mr. Buchanan is at last aroused to the necessity of enforcing the laws. We have great faith in Gen. Harney, and doubt not if any ordinary means will bring the outlaw Montgomery to his "letter end," this officer will perform that service. The financial news from the East is of an altogether more hopeful character.—*St. Jo. Gazette.*

STARTLING OUTRAGES ON OUR BORDERS.

We yesterday gave our readers a rather lengthy report from the Southern Kansas borders, which was so horrible and outrageous in its character as to create serious doubts in the minds of many of even its general truth. That doubt can scarcely remain much longer in view of the testimony contained in the St. Louis papers of the day before yesterday.—*St. Jo. Gazette.*

(Special dispatch to the Republican.)

THE ABOLITION TROUBLES IN KANSAS.

THE following letter was addressed to Gov. Stewart:

CLINTON, Henry Co., Nov. 21, 1860.

"SIR: I am here to inform the citizens of this place of the following facts, and I have been requested to present them to you as Governor of the State:

"The Abolitionists, under command of Montgomery and Dr. Jennison, to the number of from three to five hundred, armed with Sharp's rifles, dragoon sabres, navy revolvers and bowie knives, have recently commenced a war of extreme terror on the law-abiding citizens of Southern Kansas, in the counties of Linn and Bourbon. Teams are arrived by the wagon load, near Mound City, about a month since, in boxes marked as donations for Kansas sufferers. They are all one. Montgomery had been at Boston during most of the summer, and returned with plenty of money to raise recruits. Many of his men are Indians. He has taken possession of Fort Scott and other towns on the border, near the Missouri line. He has murdered Mr. Moore, a grand juror, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Samuel Scott, Mr. Hugo, and obliged all the United States officers, including myself, to fly for our lives. His eye expressed design, in a public speech as he said without concealment, to keep possession of Fort Scott, and other places near the State line, to prevent a fire in the rear while he cleaned out South-west Missouri of slaves. So far he has carried out literally his declared programme. The citizens of Missouri, on the Osage and Marmaton, in Bates and Vernon, are flying from their homes into the interior. He boasts that he has money and arms to equip and sustain one thousand men. My Court was broken up by them—the U. S. Court for the Southern District—and I expect they have seized the records, and also the records of the Land Office, as he publicly declared he would do so. I sign this in haste, to accompany the proceedings, etc., of a meeting of the citizens. Yours, &c.,

"J. WILLIAMS.

"U. S. District Judge, Third Judicial District of the Territory of Kansas."

WARSAW, Nov. 21—10 P. M.

ADDITIONAL.—A mass Convention of the people of Henry county will be held at Clinton to-morrow to raise a volunteer company funds, &c., to send to Kansas. The greatest excitement prevails among the people of the border. The country being thinly populated is at the mercy of Montgomery and his band of murderers and thieves. People are leaving the border for the interior to save their lives.

It turns out that hundreds of guns have been sent to Hyat Montgomery & Co., in boxes marked, "Donations for the Kansas sufferers."

A meeting will be held here to-morrow for the purpose of organizing a military company to go, if necessary, to the relief of our outraged neighbors on the border.

Intense excitement prevails here. A police force is to-night being formed to keep a vigilant watch over the negroes, who seem to think, since the election of Lincoln, that they are all free.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.

The Washington correspondent of the *Commercial Advertiser*, telegraphs that the city is alive with rumors of grave disagreements in the Cabinet. The President maintains the illegality of secession, as well as its policy, and had resolved to earnestly rebuke it. Secretaries Cobb and Thompson threaten to resign unless he suppresses the condemnation of the secessionists' proceedings. Postmaster Holt, to some extent, dissents from the President's position, but it is doubtful whether he will carry his opposition so far as to resign in case the President adheres to his sentiments.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.

Mr. Barnum has contributed 4,000 tickets of admission to his museum, towards the relief of Kansas sufferers.

The jury in the crim. con. case of Orville Brown against Chas. Davidsons returned a verdict of six cents damages.

Measures adopted Wednesday by the associated banks, for relieving the financial pressure, meets with universal approval. Bank creditors are satisfied, and consequently calls for specie are few.—Currency is still fluctuating. The closing rates yesterday bring 19 to 20 per cent discount for southern states, five to ten per cent for western, south-western and middle, and one half for New York and New England.

Washington correspondent of the *Times* says General Harney's orders are to exterminate Montgomery and his marauders in the most expeditious manner. Harney will have five hundred troops, artillery, cavalry and infantry, from Forts Riley and Kearney.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 23.

Gov. Stewart has issued orders to Brigadier General Frost, directing him to organize his command and hold himself in readiness to be called into service on the border, to protect the citizens of Missouri against the depredations of Montgomery and his outlaws.

Gen. Harney, commanding the military department of the West, leaves St. Louis for Fort Leavenworth, this afternoon, on orders from the war department, to assist in suppressing the disorders in southern Kansas.

Advices from Warsaw, Mo., state that Montgomery and his outlaws had invaded Missouri, and was encamped near Taborville, in Vernon co. It was reported that they had burned Bull's mill, in that county, but the report was not credited.

A meeting was held at Warsaw, last night, at which Judge Williams, the venerable District Judge of Kansas, made a statement of the troubles. He declared that Montgomery received large supplies of munitions from New England, shipped out as provisions for the sufferers in Kansas. That he has been preparing this raid for several months, having visited Boston last summer to solicit aid for it, and Thaddeus Hyatt, somewhat distinguished of late for his efforts to collect supplies for the starving settlers of the Territory, has been acting in concert with him. The outlaws are now well provided with Sharp's rifles and ammunition in abundance, and as they constitute a force several hundred strong, they are a formidable body.

The greatest excitement prevails in the border counties of Missouri from the settled apprehension that Montgomery has determined to invade the State, plunder the towns and villages, and excite a servile insurrection.

Meetings are being held to organize military companies to repel the invasion.

Gov Stewart has dispatched a messenger to the border, to ascertain the true state of affairs.

A meeting has been called at Leavenworth, next Saturday, to adopt measures to suppress the disturbances.

THREATENED RISE IN THE PRICE OF HEMP.—The Executive Committee of Georgia, Joseph E. Brown, in his late message to the Legislature of that State, gives notice to the following effect: [illegible] Georgia Secession, while I exercise the Executive power, [illegible]

Union, on account of the violation of the compact by the States or Government to coerce her to return to it. In such case the allegiance of her citizens would be due to her alone, and each would be entitled to the protection of her flag. This they should have. And if any other government should interfere, and assume jurisdiction over them, and take the lives of any of them upon a charge of treason to its authority, for following the flag of Georgia, I would retaliate promptly, by seizing and hanging upon the highest tree two of the subjects of such Government for each citizen of Georgia, whose life should thus be illegally taken.

THE PONY ON HIS WAY TO CALIFORNIA.—The Extra Pony which left Fort Kearney on Wednesday, Nov. 7th, with the election news, arrived at Salt Lake City in three days and four hours—distance, 950 miles. J. E. Bromley, Co.'s agent, rode the last 45 miles in three hours and ten minutes—Pretty good ride for Jems. The Regular Pony, leaving St. Joseph on the 8th inst., arrived in Salt Lake City, a distance of twelve hundred miles, in four days and twenty-three hours. It had been showing 36 hours when the Pony left Salt Lake.

FOREIGN NEWS.

SANDY HOOK, Nov. 22.

The steamer Africa, from Liverpool, the 10th, has passed up.

Victor Emanuel has formally accepted the sovereignty of Naples.

Garibaldi had resigned his dictatorship and departed for his Island home on the ninth.

LATEST.

THE Express which left St. Joseph on the 29th of Nov., and arrived in this city at 1.15 a.m., on the 6th instant, brought us the following from our special correspondent:

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Nov. 28, 1860.

EDITOR MOUNTAINEER:

Never before in the history of this nation has the government been threatened with such imminent peril as at the present moment. The election of Lincoln has caused such a revulsion as we have never yet witnessed. In financial matters we are hard upon such a panic as will throw far into the back ground the terrible crash and break-down of 1837. Though favored with an abundant harvest throughout the greater portion of the country, the channels of trade are suddenly dammed up, and merchants and traders find themselves without the means to move forward their products. From every quarter of the Union—inland, on the seaboard, and on the gulf—the telegraph reports bank suspensions and failures. What the end will be, the most reflecting and far-sighted cannot pretend to determine. The angry waves of fierce contention are dashing wildly and furiously against the grand old ship which these many years has rode safely through all storms, freighted, as it has been, with the brightest and best hopes of liberty and civilization. We look into the future with the most gloomy apprehensions. Since the time when the morning stars first sang together; since the hour when the great Ruler of the universe first rested from the labors of creation, no nation has ever existed so fruitful in all the resources which tend to the happiness and prosperity of its people; no government ever dispensed its blessings with a more liberal hand, or with more scrupulous equality than the government of the United States—the "classic land of liberty;" and yet, in one portion of this fair land, disunion has raised its hideous front; treason stalks rampant in open day; traitors boast of their black crimes, and hang up to the gaze of the world the vile garments which should cloak and hide their infamy. In purer days Aaron Burr was only suspicioned of what thousands now openly boast of, and the universal voice of his countrymen heaped upon him such a load of scorn and obloquy that ages will not be able to remove it. Restless spirits which the fermentings of popular governments always throw to the top, have with stealthy step infused into many honest, but misguided followers, their treasonable doctrines, until they come to believe that their sacred rights had been invaded, and that it is their duty as freemen and patriots to resist to the death the fancied aggressions. Though we fear for the perpetuity of our institutions, we do not altogether despair; we still have hope that the stanch old vessel will ride safely through the breakers, rough though they be.

As if fate itself had decreed that all our trials should come in one consolidated mass, the bandits of Southern Kansas have again commenced their depredations, adding fuel to the already mounting flames. Montgomery and his band of desperadoes, it is reported, has crossed into Missouri and murdered [illegible] unoffending citizens. We trust the prompt action of the President, in ordering Gen. Harney to quell the disturbances and exterminate the marauders without mercy, will forever put an end to riotous proceedings in that Territory.

We were pleased to see Mr. Monroe McKnight, of the *Deseret News*, in our midst last week, having just arrived from your city. He looked hale and hearty as all the better for his overland journey.

After 1st December the time of the Express between St. Joseph and San Francisco is to be fifteen days, not

WASHINGTON

Advices of the 26th ult. state that the position of the President in reference to the South has not changed, though the South has [illegible] complaint against the Federal Government. No State is justified in seceding. [illegible] ary movements until every peaceful measure for redress has been exhausted. No State has a right to secede, pending the effort of peaceful remedies. [illegible] dition of affairs [illegible] pel other States to secede. [illegible] of the Union, and [illegible] deliberation of [illegible] in the [illegible] will have to be [illegible]

Carolina recedes as soon as the convention so resolves.

There has been no official notification concerning the reported resignation of Chief Justice Taney as far as can be learned. There is certainly no such information at the Attorney General's office.

By a recently ratified treaty with Kansas Indians, the intrusions upon their lands have been adjusted. These Indians are compressed within defined limits, outside of which whites will be undisturbed. A few intruders are still on the Osage reservation, but notice has been given them to remove therefrom. Intruders on Cherokee neutral lands have been forced to vacate them through the integrity of commissioner of Indian affairs.

Both chambers of Congress are now in readiness for members, very few, however, of them have yet arrived in Washington. The old Senate Chamber, the improvements having been completed, will be occupied by the Supreme Court of the United States at its December session.

On the 26th, government received a dispatch from Minister Clay, stating he had, pursuant to instructions, demanded his passports, and was on his way home. Shortly after the information to the executive, the Peruvian Minister to the United States was promptly furnished with his passports, and thus all diplomatic intercourse between the two countries is terminated.

The amount of unadjusted claims against Peru on account of the seizure and confiscation of the vessels Georgiana and Lizzy Thompson is $150,000. Mr. Clay has been our Minister to Peru for nearly fourteen years.

Messrs. Sweeney Rittenhouse, Fant & Co. quote Virginia money at 6 per cent. discount for specie, 3 per cent. discount for currency, and sight exchange on New York 3 per cent. prem.

The treasury report will be a brief business document, merely rehearsing the operations for the fiscal year without making any special recommendation. The conditions of finances will be its most interesting feature. Immediate relief for the treasury, upon meeting of Congress, will be necessary to save the department from actual suspension. The warehousing system is feared to be a great draw-back on the treasury at a time like the present, when large quantities of merchandize can be stored and payment of duties withheld. This experience has satisfied even Mr. Cobb, that it ought to be abolished.

GEORGIA.

A letter from Augusta, bearing date of Nov. 23rd says:—"But little of that sentiment regarded at the North as 'conservatism' prevails in the South. Here conservatism is expressed in the resolutions offered in the Georgia Legislature by Mr. Barclay:—*Resolved*, That the interest and honor of Georgia demand a repeal by the Northern States of the laws obstructing the rendition of fugitives, because the laws are unconstitutional, and have been so decided by the Supreme Court. *Resolved*, That the interest and honor of Georgia demand the enactment by Congress of laws removing the obstruction to the introduction and protection in the Territories of all property recognized by the Constitution and the decisions of the Supreme Court. *Resolved*, That the repeal of the laws contemplated in the first resolution and the enactment contemplated in the second, are the only conditions upon which Georgia can remain, consistent with her rights and self-respect, in the Union."

It had been rumored at Savannah for several days, but generally discredited, that six free negroes, seamen, were forcibly taken, on the night of the 17th, from the bark N. W. Bridge, of Cumberland Island, and were not afterwards heard of. It was also rumored that three free negro sailors, a portion of the crew of the brig Wingrold were taken from Fernandina jail, and removed to parts unknown. The Fernandina East Floridian, of the 21st, asserts the truthfulness of the reports, and attributes the cause to retaliatory measures, but condemns the proceedings. Judge Lamar, in a charge to the grand jury, denounced these acts. The editor says it is probable the Legislature will pass an act preventing Northern vessels bringing such crews entering Florida ports.

At Milledgeville on the 25th, the Senate bank bill passed the House by 93 to 27. A veto is expected, but the bill will probably pass over the veto. Hon. A. H. Stephens, and Dr. Perkins have been unanimously chosen as delegates to the State Convention from Taliaferro County. Mr. Stephens made a characteristic conservative speech.

KENTUCKY.

On the night of the 26th a citizens meeting, composed of all parties, met at Louisville: minority resolutions were passed, deploring the election of a president upon sectional issue declaring Kentucky has common interest with all slaveholding States. That she does not despair of justice within the Union, as both houses of Congress will be opposed to the executive. That Kentucky will insist upon the repeal of Northern States nullifying the fugitive slave law. Appealing to Southern States not to desert the common course of the South within the Union, and resolving that Kentucky will stand by the Union till aggressions on her Constitutional rights become more intolerable than revolution.

MARYLAND.

An association calling themselves Southern Volunteers, displayed the Palmetto flag from their place of meeting at Baltimore on the 26th. A large crowd were attracted by the novelty of the thing, and the flag was greeted with groans and hisses from the crowd, and with plaudits from the conspirators.

Capt. Jones of the bark Isabel, also displayed the Palmetto flag from the masthead of his vessel in the afternoon, when all the ships in the vicinity immediately run up the stars and stripes.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Charleston news of the 26th says:

The city is quiet to-day. The members of the Legislature have mostly gone to Columbia. The regular session opens to-night. The Governor's message will be read on Tuesday. It is rumored that troops are coming to Fort Moultrie, but it is most evident none will be sent to the convention, unless struggly committed to secession.

At Columbia on the 27th, the Legislature read for the first time a bill to arm the State, and to raise $400,000 for that purpose. Tenders of aid from other States continue to be received by the Governor, and so strong and universal is its feeling that the moment that the command shall have been given, 700,000 soldiers, within her own boundaries, from mountains to sea, will go forward to the defense of South Carolina, and they all would sooner die than see the State a subdued province and passively submit to the continuance of Northern encroachment on her rights.

The Governor was to send in his message on the 28th. He would recommend that the Legislature should, to some extent, encourage and foster direct trade with Europe and the Continent by taking upon itself part of the losses which might flow from the establishment of direct trade. And to this end a proposition of some citizens of Charleston to establish a line of steamers between that point and Liverpool is favorably thought of in the event of traitors arising in the State, after she shall have asserted her sovereignty. It is probable he will advise some legislation more particularly defining treason to the State after she shall have asserted her sovereignty, and setting the punishment for that offence. It is believed that he will recommend that a law be passed punishing summarily, and severely, and heavily, perhaps with death, any person who shall circulate incendiary documents, avow himself an abolitionist, or in any way endeavor to incite slaves to insurrection or insubordination, and that South Carolina shall bind herself to take $50,000 worth of arms annually, for five years, from Maj. Ripley, in accordance with the proposition of that gentleman, and that negociations be entered into between South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama to fix upon a site for an armory. He probably will recommend, what the legislature has already anticipated in him, that is to arm the State at the earliest practicable period, so as to prepare for the first act on the part of the federal Government.

MISSOURI.

Border Troubles.—In pursuance of orders received by telegraph from Washington, Gen. Harney, commanding the Western Department, left St. Louis on the 25th, for Fort Scott, taking the North Missouri and St. Joseph Railroads, and thence with all expedition to carry out his orders. He is invested with full powers to pursue Montgomery and his brigands wherever they may go. The troops at Forts Leavenworth, Riley and Kearney are quite enough for this service, and are composed of the different arms of the service.

The Governor of Missouri has called out the State Militia to defend the border. Gen. Frost's brigade, five hundred strong, were ordered to the seat of the border difficulties.

The troops composing the Southwest expedition of Missouri, under command of General Frost, arrived at Syracuse on the 26th. They were all in good spirits, and seemed determined to capture Montgomery and his guerilla followers, and thus forever put a stop to the border troubles.

Col. Bratton, of the Brayton House, tendered his hotel to Gen. Frost and his brigade, which was accepted, and after enjoying the hospitality of the Colonel for four hours, the train moved on to Smithton, from which place the troops would march to Fort Scott. Montgomery is there, and defiantly affirms that all the powers of earth and hell can't take him.

Dr. Melton, a resident of Warsaw, arrived from Fort Scott on the 24th, where he had been on business connected with the Land Office. He reported that Montgomery in person was encamped within five miles of that place, with seventy-five or eighty men. A detachment had entered Fort Scott, and finding the government officers fled and the court, which was to have been held on Monday last, broken up, they seemed to be satisfied, and did not molest the town in any way whatever.

Montgomery's object for the present, it seems, was only to murder the officers, thereby breaking up the Court and preventing the trial of some thirty of his friends in custody. He publicly declares that he will now remain to prevent the land sales which are advertised for the third of December, and also to take possession of Vernon and Bates counties in the meantime.

Montgomery is said to be regularly encamped with large comfortable tents, with plenty provisions, &c. The men seen at Ball's Mills, who were thought to be Montgomery's band, appear to have been a company of government troops on their way from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Smith. Dr. Melton did not hear of any of Montgomery's men having been in Missouri.

Judge Williams left here yesterday morning for Clinton, Henry county. The small party of independent Minute Men which left here a few days since, have returned. They went as far as Ball's Mill, and report that the nearer they advanced towards Fort Scott, the less they heard of the difficulties.

NEW YORK.

On the 26th the steamship Columbia, from Charleston, deposited forty-seven return steerage passengers at the port in N. Y.

On the same day it was confidently stated among some of the City Hall politicians, that the Mayor would nominate Mr. Henry Wood, his brother, for the office of Street Commissioner, and that Mr. Wood would probably be confirmed, as two of the Aldermen, Messrs. Peck and Henry are depending on this action for Mayor.

The Enforcement Post learns by telegraph that Judge Powell, of Peoria, Ill., has granted an injunction against the C. B. & Quincy R. R., and Messrs. Harding & Co., restraining them from interrupting the through trains of Peoria & Oquaka R. R. from Galesburg and Burlington.

Decrease in loans $58,810, decrease in specie 165,037; decrease in circulation 297,813; decrease in deposit 2,181,864.—Expansion did not go into full effect until the 23rd, consequently the above statement is deceptive, the amount of loans on Saturday, the 24th, being millions in the excess of the average.

PIKE'S PEAK.

Parties are leaving Denver daily, for the San Juan mines. A letter received at Denver city gave very encouraging reports from that region. At Denver and vicinity a severe snow storm continued throughout the 22d and 23d, and many cattle were dying from the cold. Incoming freight trains were all lying by for better weather.

The driver on the C. O. C. Express coach had both his hands frozen on the 21st.

A duel was to be fought at half-past ten o'clock on the 24th, between a Mr. Riley and Chas. Harrison. The former is the challenging party. He is a young lawyer, formerly from Virginia, and has been acting as Deputy Sheriff at Mountain City for some time past. Charles Harrison keeps the Criterion saloon in Denver city. The duel was to be fought near Cherry Creek, just above the town. Weapons, navy revolvers; distance fifteen feet; arms to be drawn after the word fire.

The Provisional Legislature was to adjourn to Golden City.

FOREIGN NEWS BY PONY EXPRESS.

China.—It is reported the settlement of negocintions has been delayed on a question of money and unity of understanding. The allied army was marching on Pekin, where Sangkee Sikien had taken refuge to defend the city. Lord Elgin was to follow the troops, Sep. 9th. The army reached Yangtsin Yihe on the 10th. Coolies were deserting and carriage was difficult. 2,000 troops were left at Tienstin to protect it from the rebels, who were inactive. At Canton trade was obstructed by the rebels.

It was rumored in London that the British Government had received official dispatches from China that peace had been concluded at Pekin by the English and French Ambassadors, but it was generally believed that the Government would not withold such intelligence.

England.—The Bank of England had raised its rate of discount in consequence of the withdrawal of £300,000 for the Bank of France, which was to be followed by £300,000 more.

The squadron with the Prince of Wales on board had not reached England.

The bank rates of discount had been advanced to 5 per cent. on Tuesday evening, and the Bank of France had raised its discount rates to 4½ per cent.

Intelligence respecting the negociations for the capitulation of Gaeta is received.

It is stated that Gen. Guyon considers his position as untenable.

Garibaldi has issued a farewell proclamation to his late army, concluding by telling his companions in arms that an army of a million would be wanted to follow him again to a fresh conflict, which is likely to break out in Italy by March next.

The siege works before Gaeta are actively continued, and if the garrison will not capitulate, a general bombardment will commence. Francis had rejected the proposal to evacuate the town, on the basis that he commands the troops, 30,000 in number, at Gaeta, and relies on the strength of the fortress.

New York, November 27.

The steamship City of Baltimore from Liverpool the 14th, and Queenstown on the 15th, arrived at 2.15 p.m.

There was no news of the Prince of Wales when the City of Baltimore left. The steamer Himalaya had gone in search, and other vessels were preparing.

The report is received that Thouvenal is soon to quit the French foreign office.

The formation of a French squadron of reserve, to be ready in the spring, is positively announced.

The Bourse had been bouyant and higher, but relapsed, closing dull at 70f 10c.

It is said the representatives of France and England recommended the King of Naples to abandon the contest.

Farini was appointed Viceroy of Naples. A new council was appointed, including Peiro and other liberals. Garibaldi was appointed a general in the army.

Melbourne dates are to September 25. Commercial affairs are rather more favorable. Shipments of gold during the month, to England, £130,000.

A seaman aboard the ship Jeremiah Thompson, at Liverpool, was brutally beaten by the boatswain, and died. The latter, named John Keggen, jumped overboard, and was drowned.

A subscription had been started in England, with a view of presenting Capt. Wilson, of the brig Minnie Schaeffer, with a picture of the rescue of the passengers and crew of the Connaught.

It was stated that the circumstances attending the Orange demonstration in Canada, would be brought up before Parliament early in the session.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

DECEMBER, 1860.

☽ New Moon, 1d. 9h. 22m., a.m.

DAY OF MONTH	DAY OF WEEK	SUN RISES	SUN SETS	MOON RISES	MOON'S PLACE
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
9	Sun	7 44	4 31	4 12	4 Triang
10	Mon.	7 15	4 31	6 44	5 21 secrets
11	Tues.	7 16	4 31	8 14	6 37 secrets
12	Wed	7 17	4 31	5 46	8 Scts. thighs
13	Thu.	7 18	4 31	6 17	5 22 thighs
14	Fri.	7 19	4 31	4 47	6 36 knees
15	Sat.	7 20	4 31	4 19	7 33 knees

Phenomena, &c.

Dec. 9th—
Dec. 10th—

Married:

By Bishop E. D. Woolley, at the residence of Nathan Davis, 11th Ward, Mr. Edwin Woolley Davis, and Miss Elizabeth Shepherd Derrick, all of this city.

At Big Cottonwood 3d Ward, Nov 30th, by Bishop David Brinton, Mr. Henry Corbett and Miss Mary Jane Treseder.

Died:

In this city, on the 3rd instant, Sarah Helen, daughter of Heber C. and Sarah P. Kimball. She was born in Nauvoo, Illinois, on the 1st of July, A.D. 1845, and by all her acquaintances and friends was admired as a promising intelligent young lady. A severe cold which terminated in fever of the lungs and finally reached the brain, was supposed to have caused her death. Be that as it may, God holds in his own hands the issues of life and death. She sleeps in peace, and will awake at the sound of the trumpet which calls the righteous to life again.

In this city, on the 2d inst., Ellen Maria, daughter of David and Mary W. Savage, aged 6 years and 9 months. This interesting little girl was brought to Salt Lake City by her parents to have a surgical operation performed on her throat. Some two weeks previous, in the act of playing with her companions, she had swallowed a large glass bead, which entered the larynx or windpipe. Its presence there so seriously affected her breathing and general health, that it was deemed most prudent to undergo the operation of tracheatomy or opening the windpipe, to avert premature death. The location of the bead could not be ascertained, either by outward examination, or by the physical signs afforded by the stethescope. As the prospects of death, however, seemed imminent, the operation was resorted to. It was performed by Dr. Anderson, assisted by Dr. Bernhisel. The bead was supposed to be so impacted between the vocal chords of the larynx, that it was deemed necessary to dislodge it by passing a probang upwards, through the opening in the trachea. The little girl survived the operation but three days. Every effort was made to save her, but her health had been so impaired through constant irritation previous to the operation, that remedies were found unavailing, and she succumbed on Sunday morning, December 2nd. A *post mortem* examination was held on Sunday afternoon by Drs. Bernhisel and Anderson, which revealed inflammation of the trachea and bronchial tubes, accompanied with considerable congestion of the lungs. Other organs were found in a healthy condition. —*Com.*

Advertisements.

NOTICE.

To the Members of the 21st Quorum of Seventies.—The Quorum meets on the 1st and 3rd Saturday of each month, at half-past 6 o'clock, at the house of George W. Taggart, north of President Kimball's. All members living in the city, and do not attend, will be dropped, and their places filled by others. Members living in the country, must report without fail, and also send in a correct genealogy. By order of the Council. 9-2t

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or Stolen from West Jordan Range, one dark brown mare MULE, fifteen hands high, five years old, black mane and tail, light colored nose; branded on left shoulder U S and also C; on left thigh U S, and on left shoulder W.

Also, one black horse MULE, fifteen hands high, 6 years old, brown nose, notch on under side of right ear; branded on left side of neck small U S; also on nigh shoulder U S and C; over and small white place. On nigh thigh U S in three places, two large and one small; and on right shoulder small U S and W.

The above reward will be paid to any one who shall deliver said Mules to Walker Bros.' Store, G. S. L. City, or Fairfield, Camp Floyd. 10-1t

Estray Notice.

NOV. 26, 1860, a stray COW, with her calf having a diamond branded on her hip, broke into my inclosure. I wish the owner to come and prove property, pay expenses, and take her away.

10 tf E. MIDDLEMASS, 6th Ward.

MUSIC AND SINGING.

HAVING closed my Day School for the present, I should be glad to increase the number of my Pupils on the Pianoforte and Melodeon, and shall open juvenile and adult Singing Schools. The former for Boys and Girls to commence on Saturday afternoon, 8th of Dec., at half-past one o'clock, at my residence, 14th Ward, east side of Baltic's Hall. For Ladies and Gentlemen, Wednesday evening, 5th of Dec. at half-past 6 o'clock. Terms, $1 50 a qr., payable half in advance. The evening class are expected to furnish candles.

8-3t SARAH A. COOKE.

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

FROM West Jordan Range, one white COW, branded nearly like OO on the left hip, and C. R. on right hip.

One light speckled COW, branded C. R. on right hip.

Both of the above are supposed to have calves with them.

One six year old OX, white face, white line back and belly, and yellow sides. Branded L. M. on left hip, and C. R. on the right.

One three year old STEER, brindle and white; the right ear cropped off square, and a hole in the left, branded W. T. on the left hip.

Also, I have in my possession a two-year-old red and white HEIFER. No marks or brands egible. The owner is requested to prove property and pay charges.

On delivery to me of any or all of the above estrays, I will pay a reward of four dollars per head. 9-2t. C. RICHINS, 4th Ward.

WANTED,

AT my FURNITURE SHOP,

A 2500 feet 4 by 4 Scantling.
2500 feet 3 by 4 Scantling.
5000 " 2 inch Plank.
2000 " 1¼ " "
2500 " 1½ " "
5000 " 1 " "

Also, a Lot of Red Pine and Quaking Asp Timber for Chairs.

A large quantity of Furniture constantly on hand.

Call and see. 1-tf J. C. LITTLE.

GLOBE
BAKERY,
Next door north of Livingston, Bell & Co.'s Store.
RICHARD GOLIGHTLY

BEGS most respectfully to thank his friends and the public generally for past patronage, and solicits an inspection of his present stock of Crackers, &c., of the different kinds of which, viz., Milk Crackers, Butter Crackers, Butter Crackers and Sliced Bread, he has a large quantity always on hand, so that emigrant and others can be supplied with a choice stock of the staff of life, manufactured of the best material, and at moderate prices, at a moment's notice.

FINE LIGHT BREAD

Hot rolls hot every day. Fruit Cakes, Wedding Cakes, Sugar Crackers, Cakes, Rusk, Aperient, wine, milk, Graham and soda Crackers always on hand.

Bye Bread Every Thurs a week. 1-tf

CACHE VALLEY DRUG STORE.
J. H. MARTINEAU

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Cache county that he has established a

Drug Store at Logan,

Cache county, where he keeps constantly on hand a choice assortment of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

of the best quality, consisting of Grafenberg Pills, Eye Lotion, Children's Panacea, Marshall's Uterine Catholicon, Green Mountain Ointment, and a great variety of the staple articles of the trade. Also, Ladies, Logwood, Alum, Copperas, Essences, Soap, Alcohol, &c., &c., &c., which he will sell low for cash. Physicians are invited to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

An assortment of

STAPLE GOODS

kept constantly on hand, consisting of Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Tobacco, Liquors, DRY GOODS, and a great variety of notions. Also, Rifles, Double barreled Guns, and Ammunition, which will be sold low for cash.

☞ Butter, Lard, Eggs, &c., WANTED, for which the highest market price will be paid.

s5-3m JAMES H. MARTINEAU.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. HOUTZ & BRINGHURST beg to inform the public that they have a large and excellent assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, of every description, at their establishment in Sudgville, which they will exchange for Wheat and Cattle, allowing the highest market price. They have also a large quantity of Wool, which they will exchange for wheat or cash. Call and see us at the Houtz & Co.'s Mill. s3-tf

BIG COTTONWOOD
DISTILLERY.

THE Proprietor having opened a House in Salt Lake City, sign of

Pony Express,

is prepared to supply his customers with a very superior article of

WHISKY, BRANDY, CORDIAL, AND BEER.

☞ All kinds of Produce, especially Wheat, taken in exchange.

Sept. 17. s4-tf WILLIAM HOWARD.

HOWARD & BOWRING,

MANUFACTURERS OF LEATHER, BOOTS, SHOES,

HARNESS, SADDLES, ETC.,

AT the Old Stand of CUMMINGS & JONES, and also at the SADDLERY adjoining the Post Office, and fronting on Main Street.

Having employed a large number of the most efficient workmen, H. & B are prepared and determined to give the utmost satisfaction in the quality of all articles manufactured by them as well as in punctuality in filling orders.

A liberal price paid for hides, bark and oil.

All kinds of produce taken in exchange. 1-tf

Labor is Wealth--Persevere & Prosper.

D. J. ROSS,
SHOEMAKER,

BEGS to inform the public that his Shop is in the POST-OFFICE BUILDINGS, on 2nd South Street, where he still continues to serve his customers with whatever they want in his line. All kinds of produce taken as pay. 5-3m

JOHN TAYLOR,
TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY announces that he has commenced business next door north of Jno. M. Bowne's Store, west side of East Temple St.; and having had many years of practical experience in the art of cutting and making up the most fashionable garments, feels competent to execute orders in a manner satisfactory to all who may favor him with their patronage.

☞ Cutting done to order. 6 2m

WOODMANSEE & BROS.

HAVING recently purchased a NEW and WELL-ASSORTED STOCK of

GOODS,

have them opened and now offered for sale in the House lately occupied by

HORD & DICKSON,

Situated on the East side of East Temple Street, G. S. L. City.

Their Stock consists of a fine assortment of Prints of the latest style, Lawns, Jaconetts, Delaines, Flannels, bleached and unbleached Muslin, Hosiery, Cotton Yarn, Batinettes, Jeans, Cottonades, Cassimeres, Ready-made Clothing Hats, Boots and Shoes; Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Tobacco, Soaps, Dye Stuff, Powder and Lead. Also, a fine assortment of Liquors, including a superior article of Bourbon Whisky, Bottled Brandies, Old Rye, and other liquors, with a variety of Fancy Notions. In fact, a complete assortment of everything suitable to the wants and demands of the Utah market.

TERMS, CASH.

A few yoke of good work oxen would be taken in exchange for our goods.

Give us a call. No trouble to show goods. 1-tf

NEW GOODS
FROM THE EAST.

J. B. KIMBALL & CO.

WOULD respectfully call the attention of their friends and customers to their

LARGE STOCK OF

GOODS,

Just received from the East, which consists of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS
Millinery Goods,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
HARDWARE,
Boots and Shoes,
QUEENSWARE,
HATS & CAPS,
GOLDEN ERA
COOK STOVES.
A full stock of
STAPLE AND FANCY
GROCERIES

All of the above goods we invite the public to examine. Quality and Prices.

J. B. KIMBALL & CO.

PREPARE FOR WINTER.

WM. JENNINGS

WISHES to announce to the Public that he has this day

OPENED
NEW
NEW STORE,
IN MAIN STREET,
Half a Block south of the Post Office;
Where they will find a large and
CHOICE STOCK
OF
STAPLE GOODS,
Suitable for the Season;
COMPRISING
RED, WHITE, YELLOW, BLUE AND GREY FLANNELS;
Brown and Blue Drillings;
Denims, Domestic, Linseys and Prints; Cotton Yarn, &c

A great variety of Cassimeres, Satinetts, Cottonades, Jeans, Twills, &c., &c.

Tea, Coffee, Sugar,
RAISINS AND SPICES,

Which he offers for Sale, Wholesale and Retail at

LOW FIGURES FOR CASH.

He has also an extensive assortment of

WINTER CLOTHING,

Consisting of Coats, Jackets, Pantaloons, over and under Shirts, Drawers, &c., which he will sell for Grain.

A large stock of SOLE, UPPER and HARNESS

LEATHER,
CHEAP.

Call and judge for yourselves.

Business will be continued as usual at the Old Stand and Meat Market.

☞ 3000 good Beef Hides wanted, for which the highest market price will be given.

WM. JENNINGS.

G. S. L. City, Nov. 21, 1860. 8 3t

COOPERAGE !!!

South-west Corner of Main and Emigration Streets, rear of S. J. Lees' Gunsmith Shop.

G. P. BURNETT

WISHES to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from the Kanyons with a large stock of Cooper timber, seasoned in the stave, which he will manufacture to order into all kinds of cooper ware of the best quality.

MEAT CASKS warranted tight, or no sale. Lumber, Shingles, Lath, Fire-wood, Meat, and Produce of all kinds taken in exchange.

CASH, STORE PAY and BUTTER at a premium!

A general assortment of G. P. B.'s Cooper Ware always on Sale at Clements' "Pantechnicon," Main Street. Prices to suit the times 9 3m

SAVE YOUR PAPER RAGS.

THE inhabitants of Utah are requested to gather up and save their worn out wagon covers, and every description of cotton and linen rags for paper making, and deliver them, from time to time, to the Bishops of the several Wards, or the *News* and MOUNTAINEER Offices or their agents, for which, when clean, they will be allowed five cents a pound. The rags can be sufficiently cleansed in pure water, without soap.

It is expected that, in a few months, all who wish can receive paper in exchange for rags.

EDWARD HUNTER, Presiding Bishop. 1-tf

Consulting Engineer and Millwright.

THOSE about to erect mills of any kind will do well to give me a call; as being well posted on the latest Improvements in Machinery, by personal experience, and continually receiving correspondence from the East in relation thereto, I shall be enabled to give them the benefit thereof without experimenting on untried novelties.

Books posted by the day, week or month.

WM. J. SILVER.

East side of the 10th Ward, G. S. L. City. s5-3m

W. I. APPLEBY,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

WILL practice in all the Courts of Utah. Collection of Debts attended to. Powers of Attorney for the States and Europe, Deeds, Leases, Agreements, Indian claims, naturalization papers, &c., legally drawn up. Terms liberal. Office—Townsend's Salt Lake House, East Temple Street, G. S. L. City. 4tf

Fresh Arrival
OF
NEW
GOODS.

STILL GREATER INDUCEMENTS TO PURCHASERS!

J. CALISHER & CO.

BEG to inform the public that they are in receipt of a shipment of

NEW GOODS,
Per Crisman's Last Train,

And are determined to conduct their business as heretofore on the principle of

"Live and let Live."

They have just received a choice and well-selected

STOCK
OF
DRY GOODS
STAPLE GOODS,
AND
GENERAL
MERCHANDISE,

Consisting in part of

French and American Prints, Hishories, Denims, Jeans, Flannels, Domestics, Tickings, Furniture Prints,

Brass Kettles; Tobacco;

Ladies', Gents', Misses', Children's and Infants' SHOES;

Ready-made Clothing, Boots, Hats, Notions, Jewelry, &c., &c.

We call the attention of all wishing to save, to favor us with their call and examine our stock and prices.

ATTENTION, EVERYBODY!

On view of the requirements of the country, we have just imported a large variety of

COOKING STOVES,

of the most approved and fuel-saving patterns. Come and see them.

J. CALISHER & CO.

CHARLES KING,
WAGON AND CARRIAGE MAKER,
CARPENTER AND HOUSE JOINER.
EMIGRATION STREET.

REPAIRS promptly executed. Give me a call. 1-tf

EMILY H. MILLS,
Milliner, Mantle and Dressmaker, and Embroiderer,

RESPECTFULLY solicits the patronage of her friends and the ladies generally.

Orders punctually and neatly executed, and charges moderate.

Emigration Street, 13th Ward, G. S. L. City. s5 3m

HATTING.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice to the public that he has resumed the above business at his old stand in the 17th Ward, G. S. L. City, one block north of Temple Block.

WANTED,

All kinds of furs, for which a liberal price will be paid; also Saxony sheep and lamb's wool, fire wood, &c.

1 tf JOSEPH L. HEYWOOD.

MILLWORK & MACHINERY.

WE are prepared to build or repair all kinds of Millwork and Machinery, including water, wind and horse powers; drills, rippers and threshers, sugar and fanning mills; by contract or otherwise, at the lowest prices for ready pay.

Those having States machinery will find it to their advantage to employ us.

Patterns for castings and models of machinery made to order.

Our terms are—Store pay, produce of all kinds at the current rates, 10 per cent discount for cash.

WM. J. SILVER,
J. FORBES.

East side of 10th Ward, G. S. L. City. s5-3m

STAINES, NEEDHAM & CO.

WE, the undersigned, having received from the EASTERN STATES

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT
OF
DRY
GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
PAINTS, OILS, GLASS,
STATIONERY,
CROCKERY WARE,
And Notions;

And in addition thereto having purchased the entire Stock of Messrs. HOCKADAY & BURR, we are prepared to TRADE for

CASH, CATTLE, WHEAT OR FLOUR,

on reasonable terms.

STAINES, NEEDHAM & CO.

G. S. L. City, Aug. 28, 1860. s1-tf

Great Reduction!
THE
PURE POTEEN
CHEAPER THAN EVER
AT
THE TENTH WARD
DISTILLERY.
Wholesale, $2 50; Retail, $3 00.

THE undersigned again returns thanks for the liberal patronage of his friends heretofore, and begs to assure them that he has still on hand at his residence, near the Old Fortay, in the 10th Ward, a superior

UNADULTERATED ARTICLE
OF
GRAIN WHISKY,

Also prepared by himself and warranted, a delicious article of

PURE CORDIAL.

The distillery is still under the constant personal superintendence of the proprietor, who holds himself responsible that no deleterious matter is introduced into his liquors either in the distillation or rectifying thereof. His long experience in the business has prepared him to compete with the best professors in the art.

1-tf. GEORGE BADDLEY.

TREES, TREES, TREES.

THERE may be found this fall, at the Nurseries and Gardens of Charles H. Oliphant, 12th Ward, a choice assortment of Fruit Trees.

Apple trees, two years old, grafted with some of the best summer, fall and winter varieties from the States.

Several thousand fine Peach Trees, one, two, and three years old.

Plum trees, two years old, of several choice varieties from the States.

Peach trees, one, two and three years old.

Apricot trees, a large quantity, one and two years old.

Grape Vines and Locust trees.

Also, one thousand Hooker Strawberry Plants, one of the finest strawberries cultivated in the States.

Wheat, oats, hay, produce of all kinds, lumber, shingles and wood, taken in exchange. 3tf

E. MARTIN,
CARRIAGE, SIGN, ORNAMENTAL AND HOUSE
PAINTER,
GILDER, &c.

ALL kinds of GRAINING and MARBLING neatly executed.

PUTTY,

Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Japan, &c., &c., for sale by retail.

THE BEST
PAINT SHOP,
IN THE TERRITORY,

In rear of DAFT'S STORE, East Temple Street. 1-tf

Fresh Arrivals!
FRESH ARRIVALS!!
GOODS! GOODS!
GOODS,
Cheaper, Still Cheaper!
IN GREAT VARIETY, STYLE, AND BEAUTY.
UNSURPASSED BY ANY.
WALKER BROTHERS,
East Temple Street, G. S. L. City.

Main St., Salt Lake, Camp Floyd.

☞ Orders solicited. Goods delivered free of charge.

Poetry.

THE HOG.

BY J. G. MILES, ESQ.

We sing the *Hog!*—not those in common sties
But that which roam'd unpenn'd in Paradise,
And furnished—next to that "best gift," dear *Madam*,
An extra *spare rib* for old Father Adam.
But if you doubt, when Eden's garden fair,
Bloom'd fresh and lovely, that the Pig was there,
You'll certainly allow, (please don't forget,)
He went with Noah *in*, out of the wet.
Yet there are some who this plain fact dispute,
And out of that old ark would crowd the brute!

Said my friend Dean to me, the other day,
(My friend, the Treasurer,) in his *Tauntin'* way,
How can you *prove*, Sir, that in Noah's boat,
The hog was gathered with the sheep and goat?
Of that, quoth I, one cannot be mistaken,
For wasn't it *then*, that Noah *saved his bacon?*
And did he not, though on the surging brine,
Have his *Ham* there whene'er he chose to dine?
Dean ceased to *bristle*,—'lowed 'twas even so,
The "critter" figured at *that* Cattle Show.

O, much abused and much despised beast!
Men slight thee most, who know thy merits least;
Who would make *light* of thee, should *try* thee, first,
Then with thy praise they'll inter*lard* their verse.
Without thy presence at the festive board,
Tickling the palate of creation's lord,
In bake or *fry*, or even in a stew,
Pray what could *we*, or our good housewife do?
Sore grief would seize on many a bosom stout,
If by perchance the hog should once 'step out;'
And life become, 'mid all its varying scenes,
Like Sunday morning without *pork and beans!*

On beef and Mutton Englishmen expand,
But pork's the crowning glory of our land—
Pigs are true Patriots—in the Buckeye State
They die to make her Cincinnati great.
Pork to the Jew is every way unclean,
Howe'er prepared, with or without his bean,
Though Paul felt free from Moses here to swerve
The Jew still deems it binding to observe;
We go with Paul—as every one supposes—
As for the *Jew*—why, he may go to—*Moses!*

Gleanings.

What is a Miracle?—Paddy Malone went to his priest and asked him:—"What is a miricle, your rivirence?" The priest asked him several questions, and found he had been to the revival meetings and heard the strange talk. He was mighty mad; and telling Paddy to stand out before him, he gave the poor fellow a tremendous kick in the rear. "Did it hurt you?" asked the priest. "To be sure it did," said Paddy. "And it would be a miracle if it didn't," replied his reverence; with which Paddy walked away—answered, but not satisfied.

A Boy's Joke.—As one of the Dover, England, volunteers, was passing along, rifle in hand, he was accosted by a precautious urchin, who called out—"Who shot the dog?" This saying our friend appeared by no means to relish; so turning sharply, he said—"If you are not off, I'll shoot a donkey." Whereupon the boy, calling out to one of his companions, rejoined—"I say, Bill, look here—this ere fellow is going to commit suicide."

Young Man, pay Attention.—Don't be a loafer—don't call yourself a loafer—don't keep a loafer's company—don't hang about loafing places. Better work hard for nothing and board yourself, than sit around day after day, or stand around corners with your hands in your pockets. Better for your own mind—better for your own health—better for your own prospects.

Classes of Chinese.—Chinamen are divided into five classes, in the following order: 1. The scholars, who are held in the highest respect, and are the only ones that can ever hope for preferment in the government. 2. Agriculturists, the most honest class among the whole people. 3. Artizans, whose specimens of workmanship are equal to any in the world. The art of printing, the magnetic needle, gunpowder, gas—all were known in China, centuries before they were in Europe. 4. The merchants, who are shrewd and unscrupulous, and who live by cheating. 5. The soldiers, who are held in the utmost contempt. 6. To these are added two more classes—the priests and the beggars; the former ignorant and degraded, and the latter a pest to society. The people of China are liars and thieves. They speak of death with the utmost carelessness; and frequently the sick man will die rather than go to the expense of procuring a physician.

Varieties.

Love prompts us to be silent, or to administer, in secret, affectionate reproof.

Mrs. Partington says, that since General Taylor has been electrened, the galls are enamelled of his beauty; and that kissing a President is like smelling the persperian flowers. Still, she thinks it better to be a galvanized president than a decomposed monarch of royal distraction.

Don't condemn others for their inherited or God-endowed peculiarities; for, could you see yourselves as you see others, your condemnation might come home.

When you drop in upon a man of business, and find him employed, don't pay any kind of attention to his insisting on your staying. Leave as soon as your business will allow.

You may find it very difficult to get away from bad company; but you needn't on that account throw yourself away.

The most fascinating women are those that can most enrich the every-day moments of existence. In a particular and attaching sense, they are all those that can partake our pleasures and our pains in the liveliest and most devoted manner. Beauty is little without this. With it she is indeed triumphant.

Thomas Hood died composing—and that, too, a humorous poem. He is said to have remarked that he was dying out of charity to the undertaker, who wished to urn a lively Hood.

BL
Folio
AN45
S35
M86

[BY AUTHORITY.]

Public Acts

OF THE

THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,

Passed at the first session, which was begun and held at the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, on Monday, the fifth day of December, A. D. 1859, and ended on Monday the twenty-fifth day of June, A. D. 1860.

James Buchanan, President. John C. Breckinridge, Vice-President, and President of the Senate. William Pennington, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[continued.]

Chap. CLVII. *An Act making Appropriations for the current and contingent Expenses of the Indian Department and for fulfilling Treaty Stipulations with various Indian Tribes, for the Year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty one.*

[Chap. CLVII *concluded.*]

Ottowas and Chippewas of Michigan.—For fifth of ten equal annual instalments for educational purposes, to be expended under the direction of the President, according to the wishes of the Indians, so far as may be reasonable and just, per second article of the treaty of thirty-first of July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, eight thousand dollars.

For the last of five equal annual instalments in agricultural implements and carpenters' tools, household furniture, and building materials, cattle, labor, and necessary useful articles, per second article of the treaty of thirty-first July, eighteen hundred and fifty five, fifteen thousand dollars.

For fifth instalment for the support of four blacksmith shops for ten years, per second article of the treaty of thirty-first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, four thousand two hundred and forty dollars.

For fifth instalment of principal, payable annually for ten years, to be distributed per capita, in the usual manner of paying annuities, per second article of the treaty of thirty first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, ten thousand dollars.

For interest on two hundred and fifty-six thousand dollars, unpaid part of the principal sum of three hundred and six thousand dollars, for one year, at five per centum per annum, to be distributed per capita, in the usual manner of paying annuities, per second article of the treaty of thirty-first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, twelve thousand eight hundred dollars.

For fifth of ten equal annual instalments on thirty-five thousand dollars, in lieu of former treaty stipulations, to be paid per capita to the Grand River Ottawas, per second article of the treaty of thirty-first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand five hundred dollars.

Ottawas of Kansas.—For their proportion of the permanent annuities in money, goods, or otherwise, payable under the fourth article of the treaty of third August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, second article of the treaty of seventeenth November, eighteen hundred and seven, fourth article of the treaty of seventeenth September, eighteen hundred and eighteen, and fourth article of the treaty of twenty-ninth August, eighteen hundred and twenty-one, two thousand six hundred dollars.

Pawnees.—For third of five instalments in goods and such articles as may be necessary for them, per second article treaty twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, forty thousand dollars.

For support of two manual labor schools annually, during the pleasure of the President, per third article treaty twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, ten thousand dollars.

For pay of two teachers, under the direction of the President, per third article treaty twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For purchase of iron and steel, and other necessaries for the same, during the pleasure of the President, per fourth article treaty twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, five hundred dollars.

For pay of two blacksmiths, one of whom to be a gunsmith and tinsmith, per fourth article treaty twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty seven, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation of two strikers or apprentices in shop, per fourth article treaty twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, four hundred and eighty dollars.

For third of ten instalments for farming utensils and stock, during the pleasure of the President, per fourth article treaty twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, one thousand *to* [two] hundred dollars.

For pay of farmer, per fourth article treaty twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For second of ten instalments for pay of miller, at the discretion of the President, per fourth article treaty twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, six hundred dollars.

For second of ten instalments for pay of an engineer, at the discretion of the President, per fourth article treaty twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty seven, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation to apprentices, to assist in working the mill, per fourth article treaty twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, five hundred dollars.

For the second of three instalments for the pay of six laborers, per seventh article treaty twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, three thousand dollars.

Pottawatomies.—For permanent annuity in silver, per fourth article treaty third August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, one thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity in silver, per third article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and nine, five hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity in silver, per third article treaty second October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity in money, per second article treaty twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, two thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity in specie, per second article treaty twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, sixteen thousand dollars.

For life annuity to chief, per third article treaty twentieth October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, two hundred dollars.

For life annuity to chiefs, per third article treaty twenty-sixth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, seven hundred dollars.

For education, during the pleasure of Congress, per third article treaty sixteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, second article treaty twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, and fourth article treaty twenty-seventh October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, five thousand dollars.

For permanent provision for the payment of money in lieu of tobacco, iron and steel, per second article treaty twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, and tenth article of the treaty of the fifth and seventeenth June, eighteen hundred and forty six, three hundred dollars.

For permanent provision for three blacksmiths and assistants, per third article treaty sixteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, second article treaty twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, and second article treaty twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars.

For permanent provision for iron and steel for shops, per third article treaty sixteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, second article treaty twentieth September eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, and second article treaty twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, six hundred and sixty dollars.

For permanent provision for fifty barrels of salt, per second article of treaty of twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For interest on six hundred and forty-three thousand dollars, at five per centum, per seventh article of the treaty of the fifth and seventeenth June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, thirty-two thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

Pottawatomies of Huron.—For permanent annuity in money or otherwise, per second article treaty seventeenth November, eighteen hundred and seven, four hundred dollars.

Quapaws.—For education, during the pleasure of the President, per third article treaty thirteenth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, one thousand dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant, shop and tools, and iron and steel for shop, during the pleasure of the President, per third article treaty thirteenth May, eighteen hundred and thirty three, one thousand and sixty dollars.

For farmer, during the pleasure of the President, per third article treaty thirteenth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, six hundred dollars.

Rogue Rivers.—For seventh of sixteen instalments in blankets, clothing, farming utensils, and stock, per third article treaty tenth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi.—For permanent annuity in goods or otherwise, per third article treaty third November, eighteen hundred and four, one thousand dollars.

For twenty-ninth of thirty instalments as annuity in specie, per third article treaty twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, twenty thousand dollars.

For twenty ninth of thirty instalments for gunsmith, per fourth article treaty twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, six hundred dollars.

For twenty-ninth of thirty instalments for iron and steel for shop, per fourth article treaty twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, two hundred and twenty dollars.

For twenty-ninth of thirty instalments for blacksmith and assistant, shop and tools, per fourth article treaty twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, eight hundred and forty dollars.

For twenty-ninth of thirty instalments for iron and steel for shop, per fourth article treaty twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, two hundred and twenty dollars.

For twenty-ninth of thirty instalments for forty barrels of salt and forty kegs of tabacco, per fourth article treaty twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, one thousand dollars.

For interest on two hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, per second article treaty twenty-first October, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, ten thousand dollars.

For interest on eight hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, per second article treaty eleventh October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, forty thousand dollars.

Sacs and Foxes of Missouri.—For interest on one hundred and fifty seven thousand four hundred dollars, at five per centum, under the direction of the President, per second article treaty twenty first October, eighteen hundred and thirty seven, seven thousand eight hundred and seventy dollars.

Seminoles.—For fourth of ten instalments for the support of schools, per eighth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty six, three thousand dollars.

For the fourth of ten instalments for agricultural assistance, per eighth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty six, two thousand dollars.

For the fourth of ten instalments for the support of smiths and smiths' shops, per eighth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty six, two thousand two hundred dollars.

For five per centum interest on two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be paid as annuity, per eighth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty six, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

For interest on two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, at five per centum, to be paid as annuity, they having joined their brethren west, per eighth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty six, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

Senecas.—For permanent annuity in specie, per fourth article treaty twenty ninth September, eighteen hundred and seventeen, five hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity in specie, per fourth article treaty seventeenth September, eighteen hundred and eighteen, five hundred dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant, shop and tools, and iron and steel, during the pleasure of the President, per fourth article treaty twenty eighth February, eighteen hundred and thirty one, one thousand and sixty dollars.

For miller, during the pleasure of the President, per fourth article treaty twenty eighth February, eighteen hundred and thirty one, six hundred dollars.

Senecas of New York.—For permanent annuity, in lieu of interest on stock, per act of nineteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty one, six thousand dollars.

For interest, in lieu of investment, on seventy five thousand dollars, at five per centum, per act of twenty seventh June, eighteen hundred and forty six, three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For interest, at five per centum, on forty three thousand and *and* fifty dollars, transferred from Ontario Bank to the United States treasury, per act of twenty seventh June, eighteen hundred and forty six, two thousand one hundred and fifty two dollars and fifty cents.

Senecas and Shawnees.—For permanent annuity in specie, per fourth article treaty seventeenth September, eighteen hundred and eighteen, one thousand dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant, shop and tools, and iron and steel for shop, during the pleasure of the President, per fourth article treaty twentieth July, eighteen hundred and thirty one, one thousand and sixty dollars.

Shawnees.—For permanent annuity for educational purposes, per fourth article treaty third August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, and third article treaty tenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty four, one thousand dollars.

For the last of seven annual instalments of money, in payment for lands, per third article treaty tenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty four, one hundred thousand dollars.

For seventh instalment of interest, at five per centum, on forty thousand dollars, for education, per third article treaty tenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty four, two thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity for educational purposes, per fourth article treaty twenty ninth September, eighteen hundred and seventeen, and third article treaty tenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty four, two thousand dollars.

Six Nations of New York.—For permanent annuity in clothing and other useful articles, per sixth article treaty eleventh November, seventeen hundred and ninety-four, four thousand five hundred dollars.

Sioux of Mississippi.—For interest on three hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, per second article treaty twenty ninth September, eighteen hundred and thirty seven, fifteen thousand dollars.

For tenth of fifty instalments of interest, at five per centum, on one million three hundred and sixty thousand dollars, per fourth article treaty twenty third July, eighteen hundred and fifty one, sixty eight thousand dollars.

For tenth of fifty instalments of interest, at five per centum, on one hundred and twelve thousand dollars, being the amount in lieu of the reservations set apart in the third article of Senate's amendment of twenty third June, eighteen hundred and fifty two, to treaty twenty third July, eighteen hundred and fifty one, five thousand six hundred dollars.

For tenth of fifty instalments of interest, at five per centum, on one million one hundred and sixty thousand dollars, per fourth article treaty fifth August, eighteen hundred and fifty one, fifty eight thousand dollars.

For tenth of fifty instalments of interest, at five per centum, on sixty nine thousand dollars, being the amount allowed in lieu of the reservation of lands set apart by the third article of Senate's amendment of twenty third June, eighteen hundred and fifty two, to treaty fifth August, eighteen hundred and fifty one, three thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.

Treaty of Fort Laramie.—For the last of ten instalments in provisions and merchandise, for payment of annuities and transportation of the same to certain tribes of Indians, per seventh article treaty seventeenth September, eighteen hundred and fifty one, and Senate's amendment thereto, seventy thousand dollars.

Umpquas (Cow Creek Band).—For seventh of twenty instalments in blankets, clothing, provisions and stock, per third article treaty nineteenth September, eighteen hundred and fifty three, five hundred and fifty dollars.

Umpquas and Calapooias, of Umpqua Valley, Oregon.—For sixth of ten instalments for the pay of a blacksmith, and furnishing shop, per sixth article treaty twenty ninth November, eighteen hundred and fifty four, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For sixth of fifteen instalments for the pay of a physician and purchase of medicines, per sixth article treaty twenty ninth November, eighteen hundred and fifty four, two thousand dollars.

For sixth of ten instalments for the pay of a farmer, per sixth article treaty twenty ninth November, eighteen hundred and fifty four, one thousand dollars.

For sixth of twenty instalments for the pay of a teacher, and purchase of books and stationery, per sixth article treaty twenty ninth November, eighteen hundred and fifty four, one thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.

Winnebagoes.—For interest on one million one hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, per fourth article treaty first November, eighteen hundred and thirty seven, fifty five thousand dollars.

For fourteenth of thirty instalments of interest on eighty five thousand dollars, at five per centum, per fourth article treaty thirteenth October, eighteen hundred and forty six, four thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

Yancton Tribe of Sioux.—For the second of ten instalments to be paid to them, or expended for their benefit, commencing with the year in which they shall remove to, and settle and reside upon their reservation, per fourth article treaty nineteenth April, eighteen hundred and fifty eight, sixty five thousand dollars.

Calapooias, Molalla, and Clackamas Indians of Willamette Valley.—For first of five instalments of annuity for beneficial purposes, per second article treaty twenty second January, eighteen hundred and fifty five, eight thousand dollars.

Indian Service in New Mexico.—For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in New Mexico, presents of goods, agricultural implements, and other useful articles, and to assist them to locate in permanent abodes, and sustain themselves by the pursuit of civilized life, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, fifty thousand dollars.

Indian Service in the district of country leased from the Choctaws for the Indians lately residing in Texas.—For the expenses of colonizing, supporting, and furnishing agricultural implements and stock; pay of necessary employees; purchase of clothing, medicine, iron and steel; establishment and maintenance of schools; and building houses for the Indians lately residing in Texas, in lieu of those abandoned in that State, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, forty five thousand six hundred and fifty dollars.

For the Wichitas and other Affiliated Bands.—For the expenses of colonizing, supporting, and furnishing said bands with agricultural implements and stock; pay of necessary employees; purchase of clothing, medicines, iron and steel; establishment and maintenance of schools, and building agency houses, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the interior, seventy five thousand six hundred and ten dollars.

Poncas.—For second of five instalments to be paid to them, or expended for their benefit, commencing with the year in which they shall remove to, and settle upon, the tract reserved for their future homes, per second article treaty twelfth March, eighteen hundred and fifty eight, twelve thousand dollars.

For second of ten instalments for the establishment and maintenance of one or more manual-labor schools, under the direction of the President, per second article treaty twelfth March, eighteen hundred and fifty eight, five thousand dollars.

For second of ten instalments, or during the pleasure of the President, to be expended in furnishing said Indians with such aid and assistance in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, including the working of the mill provided for in the first part of this article, as the Secretary of the Interior may consider advantageous and necessary for them, per second article treaty twelfth March, eighteen hundred and fifty eight, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

Yakama Nation.—For keeping in repair blacksmiths', tinsmiths', gunsmiths', carpenters', and wagon and plough makers' shops, and for providing necessary tools therefor, per fifth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty five, five hundred dollars.

Confederated Tribes and bands of Indians in Middle Oregon.—For keeping in repair all necessary mill fixtures, purchase of medicines, mechanics' tools, medicine and hospital stores, books and stationery for schools, and furniture for employees, per fourth article treaty twenty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty five, three hundred dollars.

Indian Service in California.—For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in California, including travelling expenses of the superintendent, agent, and sub-agents, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For defraying the expenses of the removal and subsistence of Indians in California to reservations in that State, and for pay of the necessary employees, fifty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior may divide the State of California into two Indian districts, and that the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint a superintending agent for each district, at a salary of thirty six hundred dollars per annum, who, upon executing a bond upon such terms and in such sum and security as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe, shall have under his control and management, as the Secretary may prescribe, the Indians and reservations in their separate respective districts. Each superintendent may appoint, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of the Interior, a supervisor for each reservation in his respective district, to instruct the Indians in husbandry, at a salary of eighteen hundred dollars per annum; and also appoint not exceeding four laborers, to aid such supervisor, at a compensation not to exceed fifty dollars per month: *And provided, further*, That all acts, or parts of acts, in conflict with this provision be, and are hereby repealed.

Miscellaneous.—For insurance, transportation, and necessary expenses of the delivery of Pawnee, Ponca, and Yancton Sioux annuity goods and provisions, ten thousand dollars.

For insurance, transportation, and necessary expenses of the delivery of annuities and provisions to the Indian tribes in Minnesota and Michigan, twenty thousand three hundred and fifty dollars and sixty two cents.

For expenses of transportation and delivery of annuity goods to the Blackfoot Indians for the year, seventeen thousand dollars.

For payment of this amount to the Shawnees, due them under the provisions of the eleventh article of the treaty of the tenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty four, to be reimburse[d] to the United States when collected from agents Gay and Arnold, against whom suits are pending, three thousand and seventy four dollars and forty four cents.

For expenses attending the vaccination of Indians for the years eighteen hundred and sixty and eighteen hundred and sixty one, five thousand dollars.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to pay settlers for their improvements on lands situated within the general reservations at Puget's Sound, the value of which shall be ascertained under the direction of the said Secretary, nine thousand dollars.

For completing the building of the grist and saw mills at Leech Lake, for the Pillager and Lake Winnebagoshish bands of Chippewas, provided for under the third article of the treaty with the Chippewa Indians of the twenty second February, eighteen hundred and fifty five, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For pay of an engineer for one year, six hundred dollars.

For the purchase of seven hundred and ninety-four seventy-five one hundredths acres of land, [illegible] Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at [illegible] Point, Michigan, [illegible] nine hundred and ninety three dollars and forty four cents.

For the payment of [illegible] alias Joseph [illegible], the amount of four hundred dollars, for his valuation of an improvement under the Cherokee treaty of eighteen hundred and thirty five, in pursuance of the provision of the twenty fourth section of the act of March three, eighteen hundred and fifty five, making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the government, four hundred dollars.

For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in the Territory of Utah, presents of goods, agricultural implements, and other useful articles, including the travelling expenses of the superintendent, agents, clerk hire, and so forth, forty five thousand dollars.

For surveying and mapping four farms and reservations, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Oregon and Washington, including insurance and transportation of annuities, goods, and presents, where no special provision is made by treaties, and office and travelling expenses of the superintendent, agents, and sub-agents, for the year ending thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and sixty one, thirty five thousand dollars.

For surveys of reservations for the Nez Perces, Flathead and Yakamas Indians, and the Indians west of the Cascade Mountains, fifteen thousand dollars.

For insurance, transportation, and the necessary expenses of delivery of annuities, goods, and provisions to Yakamas, Flatheads, and Nez Perces, for the years ending thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and sixty, and thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and sixty one, forty two thousand dollars.

For the first of five instalments due and payable to the Yakamas nation, for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty, per fourth article of treaty of ninth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty five, ten thousand dollars.

For the first of five instalments due and payable to the Nez Perces Indians, for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty, per fourth article of treaty of eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty five, ten thousand dollars.

For the pay of each of the head chiefs of the Flathead, Kootenay, and Upper Pend d'Oreilles tribes, for the year ending the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and sixty, per fifth article of treaty of sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty five, one thousand dollars.

For pay of each of the head chiefs of the Flathead, Kootenay, and Upper Pend d'Oreilles tribes, for the year ending the thirtieth June eighteen hundred and sixty one, per fifth article of treaty of sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty five, one thousand dollars.

For loss and destruction of property of citizens of Minnesota and Iowa, at Spirit Lake, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty seven, by Ink-pa-du-tah's band of Sioux Indians, accruing under the provisions of the act of Congress approved thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and thirty four, sixteen thousand six hundred and seventy nine dollars and ninety seven cents: *Provided*, The Secretary of the Interior shall first cause the true amounts of such losses of property to be investigated and adjusted in a manner satisfactory to him, and the amounts so ascertained shall be paid to the claimants, respectively, in full satisfaction thereof.

For the purchase and transportation of provisions and presents, and to meet expenses necessary in holding a council with the Red Lake and Red River Chippewas, in the State of Minnesota, for the extinguishment of their title to lands in that State, said Indians numbering about two thousand souls, ten thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the goods purchased in eighteen hundred and fifty eight for the Yanctonnais band of Sioux, the reception of which was declined by them, may be used in the negociations with the said Chippewas of Red Lake and Red River.

For payment to Merit L. Young, for one hundred and forty thousand rations, for subsistence furnished to emigrating Pottawatomies, Chippewas and Ottowas, in eighteen hundred and fifty two, under a contract with the Indian department, and allowed by Commissioner of Indian Affairs, nine thousand six hundred and twenty five dollars.

For the purchase and transportation of provisions and presents, and to meet expenses necessary in holding a council with the Arapahoe and Chienne Indians south of the Platte, east of the Rocky Mountains, and north of the Arkansas River, thirty five thousand dollars.

Approved, June 19, 1860.

LIST OF AGENTS.

GENERAL AGENT FOR THE EASTERN STATES.
Hon. W. H. Hooper.

GENERAL AGENT FOR CALIFORNIA.
Dwight Eveleth, Esq.

GENERAL AGENTS FOR CACHE COUNTY.
Seth M. Blair, Esq., and Judge Peter Maughan

GENERAL AGENT FOR GREEN RIVER COUNTY.
Judge William Carter.

GENERAL AGENT FOR THE CALIFORNIA AND SALT LAKE MAIL ROUTE.
Major Howard Egan.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.
Santa Clara, Jacob Hamblin; Toquerville, Joshua T. Willes; Virgen City and Grafton, Sixtus E. Johnson; Washington, J. D. McCullough.

IRON COUNTY.
Cedar City, Richard V. Morris; Parowan, James Lewis; Paragoonah, Marius Ensign; Summit Creek, Seth Johnson.

BEAVER COUNTY
Beaver, Judge D. M. Thomas; Minersville, Jas. H. Rollins.

MILLARD COUNTY.
Fillmore, Jno. A. Ray; Cedar Springs, Levi Savage, jun.

SAN PETE COUNTY.
Manti, Geo. Peacock; Fort Ephraim, H. F. Peterson; Mount Pleasant, Wm. Morrison; Moroni, G. W. Bradley; Fountain Green, G. W. Johnson; Spring Town, C. G. Larsen.

JUAB COUNTY.
Nephi, T. B. Foote; Willow Creek, John Couch.

CEDAR COUNTY,
Camp Floyd and Fairfield, Messrs. Walker Bros.; Cedar Fort, J. Rodeback.

UTAH COUNTY.
Goshen, Wm. Price; Santaquin, Wm. McBride; Payson, F. W. Young, and Sabin, Beebe & Co.; Pondtown, H. B. M. Jolley; Spanish Fork, S. R. Wells; Springville, A. Johnson; Provo, Wm. Miller and H. H. Cluff; Pleasant Grove, W. G. Sterrett; American Fork, L. E. Harrington; Lehi, Lorenzo Hatch; Alpine City, J. W. Vance.

GREAT SALT LAKE COUNTY.
Gardner's Mills, D. R. Allen; Drapersville, David James; Union, D. S. Clements; Mormon, Ezekiel Lee; Big Cottonwood, D. Brinton; Mill Creek, Franklin Neff; West Mill Creek, William Park; Taylorsville, S. Bennion; Sugar House Ward, G. Stringham; South Cottonwood, A. Cahoon and Jos. Hammond; Fort Herriman, J. J. Stocking.

TOOELE COUNTY.
Tooele City, Eli B. Kelsey; Grantsville, A. C. Brewer; E. T. City, Geo. Bryon.

SHAMBIP COUNTY.
Rush Valley, Robert Miller.

DAVIS COUNTY.
Bountiful, W. S. Muir; Centerville, William Reeves; Farmington, Lot Smith and Jas. Leithead; Kaysville, C. Layton.

WEBER COUNTY.
Ogden, Gen. C. W. West; North Ogden, Thos Dunn; East Weber, T. J. Osborne; South Weber, Rd. Cook.

BOX ELDER COUNTY.
Brigham City, S. Smith; North Willow Creek, T. B. Hawkins.

Advertisements.

BEET MOLASSES.

I HAVE [illegible] for making MOLASSES [illegible] the shortest notice [illegible] dry, either on shares or at a reasonable charge.
MARK LINDSEY, [illegible] Ward,
7-tf First house east of Joseph Young, [illegible]

NEW GOODS!
NEW GOODS!!
SIGN OF BIG
T
Hooper, Eldredge & Co.

HAVE received and are NOW OPENING a Magnificent Assortment of
NEW, FRESH & BEAUTIFUL
GOODS,
Consisting in part of
Ladies' and Gents' Dress Goods;
STAPLE AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS,
Well selected
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE & QUEENSWARE,
Glass, Nails, Paints, Oils,
VARNISH AND PUTTY.
ALSO,
A Complete and Well-Selected Stock of
LADIES', GIRLS' & INFANTS' BOOTEES & SHOES;
GENTS' BOOTS, SHOES & GAITERS, HATS, ETC.
Dress Trimmings, Bonnet Ribbons, Hosiery, Gloves, and a full stock of Notions, &c.
They are determined to SELL THEM
Low for Cash or Ready Pay,
and will take pleasure in showing them. Please call and see us.
☞ Remember the Sign of the Big T.
G. S. L. City, Oct. 1, 1860. 1-tf

JORDAN MILLS.

THE Proprietors of the above Mills respectfully beg leave to inform their friends and patrons, that they have thoroughly repaired and fitted up their mill in a manner not surpassed in the Territory. They are now prepared to attend to all business, in their line, entrusted to them.
To our old customers we return our thanks for past favors, and solicit their patronage anew.
1-tf D. R. ALLEN & Co.

BLACKSMITHING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

H. C. JACKSON will be on hand to accommodate his friends and customers at his Old Stand, near BALLO'S HALL, where he hopes, by strict attention to business, to be worthy the patronage of all who want good work done.
Accounts of long standing will be collected without fail. A hint to the wise is sufficient.
1-tf

NEW ARRIVALS
FROM THE EAST,
At Livingston, Bell & Co.'s.

LIVINGSTON, BELL & CO. would respectfully tender thanks to their many friends & patrons for past favors, while they have again to announce the arrival, within a few days, of two trains of 60 Waggons, loaded with a very large and superior selection of
NEW GOODS.
FURTHER REDUCTIONS IN PRICES
May be expected on many items independent of the supply or demand in market. We invite an early call to examine our stock.
A full assortment of citizen's as well as Sutler's Goods kept at our store in CAMP FLOYD, where, as well as in Salt Lake City, Country Dealers can be supplied at wholesale, on liberal terms.
Fifty Eight Chicago Waggons and several hundred head of superior work Oxen also for sale.
1-tf LIVINGSTON, BELL & CO.

PANTECHNICON.
IMMENSE ATTRACTION!
A New Arrival of very Superior GOODS, and now Selling at Unparalelled Low Prices.

G. CLEMENTS,
GRATEFUL for many past favors, respectfully informs the public that he has opened his
NEW STORE
in EAST TEMPLE STREET, G. S. L. City; where he has on hand an extensive Stock of the best articles of
MERCHANDISE,
And the choicest varieties of
GROCERIES
that can be purchased in the Eastern Markets with ready money.
The GROCERIES consist of the luxuries and comforts of life—of everything suitable for the finest and most fastidious taste, and every comfort for the plainest appetite and humblest means.
The MERCHANDISE comprises Dry Goods of all kinds, textures, patterns, colors and shades to please and delight the eye, and adorn and comfort the body.
A large assortment of the most fashionable styles of
HATS, BOOTS AND SHOES,
in great variety to suit old and young, rich and poor.
The patrons of education will learn with pleasure that he has on hand a splendid stock of uniform
SCHOOL BOOKS,
embracing McGuffey's series of Readers, Mitchel's Geography and Atlas, Ray's Arithmetic, Slates, Pencils, Stationery, &c., &c.
IRONMONGERY.
TINWARE.
Brass Kettles, Butts, Screws, Looking Glasses, Queensware, and Yankee Notions;
and, in short, everything suitable for the [illegible] demands of a great and prosperous p[illegible].
The goods are marked at the lowest figure, and cannot fail to give satisfaction to the purchaser.
The STORE may easily be distinguished by the large
TOWN CLOCK
in front of the building, which will give the correct time day and night, and be a guide to the best and cheapest [illegible] in [illegible].
The [illegible] [illegible] customers. The patronage of the public respectfully solicited.

W. F. ANDERSON, M.D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
☞ Office and Residence, 13th Ward, opposite City Brewery. 1-tf

DENTAL ART.

THE undersigned has received an assortment of Stockton's celebrated Mineral TEETH, with Gums; also, American and English TEETH, without Gums. He is now prepared to accommodate such as may call on him, with from one to a full set on Gold Plates.
JAS. M. BARLOW,
Clock and Watch Maker,
First house east of the Deseret Store,
1-tf G. S. L. City.

PAINTING.
W. V. MORRIS,
HOUSE, SIGN, CARRIAGE, AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTER.
SHOP—At A. Taylor & Sons' old Stand, next door south of George Cronyn's Store, East Temple Street. 1-tf

GET YOUR MONEY BACK.
THE undersigned have opened a NEW STORE, in
FARMINGTON, DAVIS COUNTY,
WHERE THEY ARE SELLING
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
Queensware, Hardware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, and Ready Made Clothing,
CHEAP FOR CASH.
JUDSON L. STODDARD,
THOMAS S. SMITH,
LEONARD G. RICE.
Farmington, Davis Co. 1-tf

JAMES MAGUE,
GUN AND LOCK SMITH.
[SHOP IN EAST TEMPLE STREET.]
RIFLES, Shot Guns, Revolving Pistols, &c., carefully cleaned, repaired and put in order.
Mexican Spurs made to order and always on hand.
☞ Call and see me. 1-tf

SELLING AT COST WITHOUT FREIGHT!
WILLIAM DERR
RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Utah that he has commenced manufacturing COMBS, at his Residence, one block south of Union Square, 16th Ward. If you want fine, coarse, or fancy dressing Combs, now is your time. He will take in exchange grain, flour, corn, &c., at Tithing prices. Cash will be taken at par. 1-tf

WM. S. GODBE
KEEPS constantly on hand a choice selection of
DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
AND
CHEMICALS,
of the best quality.
A full assortment of the well-known
GRAEFENBERG FAMILY REMEDIES,
the extraordinary efficacy of which has been so abundantly tested in this Territory.
A great variety of
Patent Medicines, Fancy Soaps, Oils, Perfumeries, Combs, Brushes, &c.
Indigo, Extract Logwood, Madder and other Dye Stuffs.
Nipple Glasses, Breast Pipes, Nursing Bottles, Syringes, Trusses, Shoulder Braces, and Female Abdominal Supporters,
Of the best styles.
Fresh Baled Cultivated HOPS.
☞ Prescriptions carefully filled.
All kinds of Grain taken in payment.

BREWERY.
I can now offer the public an article of
Ale and Beer
that will compare favorably with any in the world.
WM. S. GODBE.
One door south of Drug Store, Main Street.
1-tf

Fashionable Tailoring
ESTABLISHMENT.
THIRKILL & SPROAT
BEG respectfully to inform the inhabitants of this city that they still hold forth at their Old Stand, one door north of GEORGE GODDARD'S, East Temple Street; where they will keep a supply of GOODS, suitable for Coats and Pants, always on hand.
Fancy Buckskin Coats and Pants made to order. Also, a good supply of READY-MADE CLOTHING always on hand.
Cutting done. Terms reasonable. 1-tf

E. G. [illegible]
BEGS leave to state to his friends and the public in general, that he has removed his
Tailor's Shop
to the next door south of Ballou, the Watchmaker, in Main St., at which place he will be most happy to attend to all business in his line.
All who patronize him may [illegible] attention and work of the finest finish. [illegible] been professionally engaged in [illegible] capitals of Europe, he [illegible] of executing work in the latest style of [illegible].
All kinds of clothing cleaned, [illegible] spots, &c., removed, and old [illegible] appear nearly equal to new.
Cutting done on reasonable terms.
A large quantity of fancy cloth always on hand.
Buckskins wanted [illegible].

NEW STORE!
JUST OPENED,
On 2nd South Temple Street, opposite the City Hall, Thirteenth Ward.
E. D. WOOLLEY AND [illegible]
HAVE just received, and now offer for sale, a small but choice supply of
STAPLE GOODS,
Consisting in part of [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] 1-tf